

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS***Middle East & North Africa*

Vol V No 172

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INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

'Arafat Chairs Palestinian-Lebanese Committee Meeting [VOP]	A	1	1/A6
Palestinian Higher Committee Requests Steadfast Front Meeting [VOP]	A	1	1/A6
VOP Criticizes U.S. Proposals on Middle East	A	1	1/A6
Abu Mazin: Palestinians Reject U.S.-Israeli Peace [VOP]	A	2	1/A7
Aru Iyad Threatens To Expose Iraqi Crimes Against Fatah [VOP]	A	2	1/A7
PLO Official Comments on Mediation Between Aden, San'a'	A	4	1/A9
Ashraf Marwan Leaves Cairo for London	A	4	1/A9

ARABIAN PENINSULA

YEMEN--PDRY

'Ali Nasir Muhammad Denounces 'Criminal Acts'	C	1	1/A10
'Ali Nasir Muhammad Gives Armed Forces Day Address	C	1	1/A10
Soviets Reportedly Reinforcing PDRY Bases	C	2	1/A11

YEMEN--YAR

Ethiopian Charge d'Affaires Seeks Political Asylum	C	2	1/A11
President Addresses Nation on 'Id al-Fitr	C	3	1/A12
President Receives Ambassadors, Speaks on Policy	C	5	1/A14
Information Minister Reports Large Oil Finds	C	5	1/A14

EGYPT

MENA Reviews Topics To Be Discussed During As-Sadat-Giscard Talks	D	1	1/B1
As-Sadat Leaves for Paris	D	1	1/B1
Cairo Reports Arrival	D	2	1/B2
Talks Begin	D	2	1/B2
Talks End; No Statement	D	2	1/B2
As-Sadat Leaves for Washington	D	2	1/B2
As-Sadat Comments on Summit	D	3	1/B3
MENA Reports As-Sadat Speech in Suez 2 September	D	3	1/B3
Egyptian Press Comments on As-Sadat 'Peace Trip'	D	3	1/B3
Carter, Begin Positions Viewed	D	4	1/B4
U.S.-Israeli Relations Analyzed	D	5	1/B5
OCTOBER Editor Criticizes U.S. Middle East Policy	D	6	1/B6
AL-JUMHURIYAH: Carter Determined To Reach Agreement on Principles	D	7	1/B7
AL-AHRAM on Wright Letters to As-Sadat, Begin	D	7	1/B7
Moroccan Foreign Minister Arrives in Cairo	D	8	1/B8
Meets With As-Sadat	D	8	1/B8

JORDAN

King Husayn Addresses Nation on 'Id al-Fitr	F	1	1/B9
King Husayn, Queen Nur Leave for London Visit	F	4	1/B12

LEBANON

Prime Minister Rejects Israeli Protectorate Role	G 1	1/B13
Interviewed by London Newspaper	G 1	1/B13
Meets Palestinian Leaders	G 2	1/B14
Interviewed by Qatari Paper	G 2	1/B14
Chairs Parliamentary Meeting	G 4	1/C2
Butrus, U.S. Ambassador Parker Discuss Situation	G 5	1/C3
AFP: Government Proposes Turning Country Into Federation	G 6	1/C4
VOL: Butrus Has Two Contacts With Syria's Khaddam	G 6	1/C4
President Sarkis Leaves for Papal Celebration in Rome	G 6	1/C4
Tuwayni Makes Statement, Leaves for New York	G 6	1/C4
Minister Butrus on Lebanon's Message to UN	G 7	1/C5
Butrus Will Not Attend Arab League Council Meeting [Voice of Lebanon]	G 7	1/C5
Phalangist Party Political Bureau Issues Statement [Voice of Lebanon]	G 8	1/C6
Unified Forces Commander Addresses Rally [Voice of Lebanon]	G 9	1/C7
Phalangist Leader Discusses Current Situation	G 9	1/C7
VOL: Possible Explosion in Situation Before 6 September	G 10	1/C8
Dory Sham'un Returns Home From Europe [Voice of Lebanon]	G 10	1/C8
Deterrent Forces Continue Search in Bsharri Area [Voice of Lebanon]	G 10	1/C8
Issue Communique	G 10	1/C8
VOL: Syrians Install SAM-6 Bases at Riyaq Airfield	G 10	1/C8
Voice of Lebanon Reports Shelling in Ayn ar-Rummanah	G 11	1/C9
Syrian Movements Reported [Voice of Lebanon]	G 11	1/C9
Syrian Reinforcements [Voice of Lebanon]	G 12	1/C10
Syrian Shelling, Other Incidents [Voice of Lebanon]	G 12	1/C10
Deterrent Forces' Statement on Beirut Incident	G 13	1/C11
Beirut Radio Reports Suburbs Quiet 4 September	G 13	1/C11
Voice of Lebanon Reports Relative Calm in Beirut	G 13	1/C11
INA: 15 Israeli Military Experts Enter Southern Lebanon	G 13	1/C11

SYRIA

USSR, Syria Issue Joint Communique Following Talks [cross-reference]	H 1	1/C12
AL-BA'ATH: Camp David To Bring Military Threat	H 1	1/C12

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

APS Replies to Moroccan Foreign Minister's Charges	I 1	1/C13
Algiers Scores 'Bellicose Statements' From Morocco	I 2	1/C14
Mali Foreign Minister Leaves After 24-Hour Visit	I 2	1/C14

LIBYA

Al-Qadhafi Addresses Rally on Revolution Anniversary	I 2	1/C14
Military Parade	I 6	1/D4
JANA Reports Workers Take Over Production Centers	I 7	1/D5
Jabir, Jallud Attend Naval Officers Graduation Ceremony	I 7	1/D5
Jabir Addresses Air Defense College Graduation	I 8	1/D6
Turkish Delegation Meets With Foreign Secretariat Official	I 8	1/D6
Turkish Chief of Staff Departs Following Visit	I 9	1/D7
Diplomatic Relations Established With Ecuador	I 9	1/D7

MOROCCO

Algerian Reply to Protest Received in Rabat
 AL-'ALAM Urges Measures To Repulse Algerian 'Aggression'
 Press Views Prospects for Camp David Summit

I 10 1/D8
 I 10 1/D8
 I 11 1/D9

ISRAEL

Thousands Attend Peace Now Rally in Tel Aviv
 Begin Speaks Before Departure for Camp David
 Begin's Remarks Draw Criticism From Various Quarters
 Call for Resignation
 Peace Now Scores Address
 Labor Party Reaction
 Peres, Talmi React [POST 3 Sep]
 Begin Makes Airport Statement on Departure
 Arens, Bar-Lev Interviewed on Camp David Talks
 Possibility of Defense Pact With U.S. Stimulates Comment
 Begin's Views Reported
 Military Sources Reject Idea
 Peres' Remarks Noted
 Begin To Offer Carter Use of Haifa Port Facilities [MA'ARIV 4 Sep]
 Correspondent Discusses Lebanon Developments With Haddad
 No Confirmation of Syrian Missiles in Lebanon [MA'ARIV 4 Sep]
 Horowitz, Likud MK's on Cabinet Stand on Lebanon [HA'AREZ 3 Sep]
 Kreisky's 'Unprecedented Harsh Attack' Reported
 Begin Reacts to Remarks [YEDI'OT AHARONOT 3 Sep]
 Official Protest Reported
 Cabinet Refuses To React
 Peres' Reaction Reported
 Kreisky's 'Explanation' Reported

N 1 1/D10
 N 2 1/D11
 N 5 1/D14
 N 5 1/D14
 N 6 1/E1
 N 6 1/E1
 N 6 1/E1
 N 7 1/E2
 N 8 1/E3
 N 12 1/E7
 N 12 1/E7
 N 13 1/E8
 N 14 1/E9
 N 15 1/E10
 N 15 1/E10
 N 18 1/E13
 N 18 1/E13
 N 19 1/E14
 N 19 1/E14
 N 19 1/E14
 N 20 1/F1
 N 20 1/F1
 N 20 1/F1

IRAN

Demonstrations, Clashes Occur Throughout Iran
 Fires Set in Tehran
 Qom, Ilam Disturbances
 Ayatollah Madari Refuses To Negotiate With Shah

R 1 1/F2
 R 1 1/F2
 R 1 1/F2
 R 2 1/F3

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74

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ARAFAT CHAIRS PALESTINIAN-LEBANESE COMMITTEE MEETING

JN021742Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to Arab World 1600 GMT 2 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Yesterday evening brother Abu 'Ammar presided over a meeting of the committee of the joint Palestinian-Lebanese command. During the meeting, which was held at the headquarters of the PLO Political Department, a discussion was held on developments in the current local, Arab and international situation.

PALESTINIAN HIGHER COMMITTEE REQUESTS STEADFAST FRONT MEETING

JN041738Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to Arab World 1615 GMT 4 Sep 78 JN

[Text] The higher political committee for Palestinian affairs has sent a cable to the heads of states of the steadfastness and confrontation front condemning and denouncing the Camp David summit. The committee has requested a meeting of the countries of the steadfastness and confrontation front to draw up a strategic plan to face the challenges and to destroy the As-Sadat scheme. The text of the cable is as follows:

In the name of our Palestinian people in Lebanon, the higher political committee for Palestinian affairs strongly denounces the Camp David summit and its possible result. We appeal to you to hold a summit conference of the steadfastness and confrontation front as soon as possible to deal with the results and plans of this summit. This summit shows how far As-Sadat will go in his treacherous conspiracy against our Palestinian people in particular and the Arab peoples in general.

We are confident that a conference of the steadfastness and confrontation front will draft a strategic plan to face the challenges and to foil the As-Sadat scheme. It will also defeat all capitulatory designs and will constitute a step on the way to achieve victory for our revolution and the Arab peoples and liberate all the occupied Arab territories.

We request that you strengthen the steadfastness and confrontation front and transform it into an active strategic front capable of meeting the political, economic and military requirements of our people. Long live the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. Long live the steadfastness and confrontation front. Glory to our martyrs.

VOP CRITICIZES U.S. PROPOSALS ON MIDDLE EAST

JN020730Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to Arab World 1630 GMT 1 Sep 78 JN

[From the "News Analysis"]

[Text] There is much talk in the media and numerous statements in the United States, the Zionist entity and Egypt about the possibility of reaching a solution to the Middle East problem. This solution, they say, can be reached by setting up U.S. military bases in Sinai, stationing the U.S. Army in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and concluding a mutual defense treaty between the United States and the Zionist enemy. These statements were corroborated by Carter's statement that it is likely that military forces will be sent to the area as a prelude to a solution. The Egyptian media enthusiastically welcomed this development, especially after the meeting of the Egyptian National Security Council.

However, Begin announced yesterday that he will not yield 1 inch of the occupied Arab territories and that there is complete agreement on this stand between him and the opposition Labor Party headed by Shim'on Peres.

Begin said that Israel would not allow any foreign troops to enter the Gaza Strip, but would welcome a mutual defense treaty with the United States.

The current statements are a sequel to previous statements about the possibility of setting up U.S. military bases in the Zionist entity, one in Haifa and the other in northern Sinai. The importance of the current statements is that they come at a time when preparations are being made for the Camp David summit. Therefore, they reflect a fait accompli imposed on Egypt by the United States and Israel. The bases would be a step toward a separate agreement between Egypt and Israel and an encouragement for the Zionist entity to remain stubborn and intransigent. At the same time they are a prelude to direct and concrete interference by the United States in the Middle East struggle in order to spread its hegemony through its agents and tools in the region.

In any case, this will not change the essential factor in the region, the Palestinian issue. This issue, which is the crux of the Middle East problem, will remain unresolved. None of the parties concerned has contributed to the resolution of the Palestinian issue. Therefore, the above-mentioned statements constitute a threat not only to the Palestinian people and revolution but also to world peace. These statements serve only the interests of U.S. imperialism and the Zionist entity. The United States would establish its presence in the region and spread its influence through separate agreements which might emerge from the Camp David conference.

Therefore, the task of confronting such projects and plans falls upon the shoulders of the forces of the confrontation and steadfastness front, on the Arab liberation movement and on all freedom forces in the world. We reject any solution that bypasses the rights of our Palestinian people. We will fight such a solution by all available means. The gun will remain our answer to all such plots.

ABU MAZIN: PALESTINIANS REJECT U.S.-ISRAELI PEACE

JN021805Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to Arab World 1700 GMT 2 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Member of the Fatah Central Committee brother Abu Mazin granted an interview to the Syrian paper TISHRIN in which he commented on the Camp David meeting and anticipated developments in the area. He said that the United States will not permit the downfall of the Egyptian regime at this stage because such an occurrence would definitely cause the United States to lose all its friends in the area.

In the interview published today in Damascus, brother Abu Mazin added that it is expected that the United States will continue to back the regime of President as-Sadat and encourage him to make more concessions. Brother Abu Mazin reconfirmed that the Palestinian revolution rejects American-Israeli peace and will continue its struggle, using all means to foil such a settlement.

Concluding his statement, brother Abu Mazin praised Syrian-Palestinian cohesion. He also said: The rulers in Baghdad are playing a conspiratorial role similar to As-Sadat's. They are plotting against the Palestine cause.

ABU IYAD THREATENS TO EXPOSE IRAQI CRIMES AGAINST FATAH

JN031950Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to Arab World 1710 GMT 3 Sep 78 JN

[Excerpts] Brothers, the family of martyr 'Adnan Hammad yesterday gave a breakfast banquet attended by brothers Abu 'Ammar, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee; Abu al-Lutf, chief of the PLO Political Department; Abu Iyad, member of the Fatah movement Central Committee; and representatives of the factions of the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese Nationalist Movement. During the banquet brother Abu Iyad, member of the Fatah movement Central Committee, made the following speech: [begin recording]

Brother Abu 'Ammar, brothers Abu al-Lutf and Abu Mahir [Hammad al-Yaman], brothers and sisters: Today is the last day of the holy month of Ramadan. Tomorrow will be the first day of the 'Id. All people will celebrate the 'Id and rejoice, but the Arab nation in general and the Palestinian people in particular will celebrate the 'Id in our own way--honoring and remembering our glorious martyrs.

If I were to comment on the recent events in the Palestinian arena and the attempts to push the Palestinians toward internal fighting, I assure you I would say that we reject the opening of peripheral battles. We suffered badly from being stabbed in the back by our brothers. On this occasion I would like to make the following clarification: No leader in the Arab nation can agitate the Palestinians or push them toward blind fratricide.

Palestinians of the Palestinian revolution are more cautious than all intelligence departments of the Arab countries. We believe that national unity is the weapon which can protect us against their intrigues. We will stick to our national unity and, therefore, not a single Arab capital can succeed in pushing us toward internal fighting.

You may recall that the PLO leadership has agreed to start a dialog with the Iraqi regime, yet the Iraqi media and other centers supported by Iraqi intelligence still insist on calling us the capitulatory and treacherous leadership. I sincerely call on all Palestinians, especially those not tied or committed to any Arab regime, to end this manipulation in the Palestinian arena. We cannot control our cadres for long and prevent them from reacting to such vicious campaigns.

Today, however, and in the name of all honest revolutionaries of the Palestinian people, I call on the Iraqi regime to put an end to its cheap instigation and to stop killing the Palestinian revolutionaries. These Iraqi massacres must stop so that we can direct all our capabilities to fighting the Zionist enemy. I assure you, brothers, that if we do not receive a decisive response from the Iraqi regime within a week, we will reveal to the whole Arab nation the actual stand of the Iraqi regime so that our masses can understand the whole truth.

The Iraqi regime must agree to start a democratic dialog with the Palestinian revolution. Otherwise, we will publish an official memorandum explaining the crimes of the Iraqi regime against our people, against our revolution and in particular against the Fatah movement. We reject the opening of peripheral battles with Iraq or any other country, but at the same time we cannot accept the continuation of any intrigues or instigation among Palestinians.

We are against bloodshed among Palestinians. We must protect this revolution in Lebanon, and we support national unity among all factions of the Palestinian resistance. Brothers, we say this at a time when the meeting at Camp David is about to convene. Do you know why? I will tell you. They are meeting in Camp David to discuss different ways of terminating the Palestine Liberation Organization, the PLO, that today forms the backbone of the steadfastness and confrontation front.

Our revolution is stronger than the Iraqi regime thinks. The whole world should understand that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. Any attempt to bypass the PLO will simply mean that there will be no peace or stability in the Middle East. It will be impossible to disavow the Palestinian people with the objective of keeping them in their camps or resettling them in Lebanon. We Palestinians reject all attempts to resettle us in Lebanon or any other Arab country. It is true that we love the Arab countries, but we love our Palestine more [passage indistinct]

PLO OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON MEDIATION BETWEEN ADEN, SAH'A'

JN021553Y Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1445 GMT 2 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 2 September--Kuwaiti Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah today received Khalid al-Hasan, member of the Patah Central Council.

In a statement following the meeting, Khalid al-Hasan said he met with Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad to further discuss issues which were previously reviewed by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat during his recent visit to Kuwait, especially with respect to political developments in the Middle East and the Palestine question, as well as the situation between the two Yemens and current developments in the Lebanese arena.

Talking about the Palestinian mediation between the two Yemens, Khalid al-Hasan commented on the recent statement of YAR Foreign Minister 'Abdallah al-Asnaj in which the Yemeni official asserted that YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih had told Yasir 'Arafat that there is no need for mediation between the two Yemens. In this respect, Khalid al-Hasan clarified that in a meeting attended by YAR Vice President al-Qadi 'Abd al-Karim al-'Arashi and Foreign Minister 'Abdallah al-Asnaj, the YAR president had assured Yasir 'Arafat that he was ready to negotiate directly with representatives of the PDRY if certain demands were fulfilled.

Khalid al-Hasan, who accompanied Yasir 'Arafat on a recent tour of the two Yemens, said that the YAR demanded that Maj 'Abdallah al-'Alim be handed over, that all foreign forces leave Aden and that saboteur training camps be closed and all sabotage operations be stopped. Khalid al-Hasan added that the YAR demands must be conveyed to Aden. Therefore: "It is wrong to say that there is no need for mediation or to describe such mediation as a failure."

He emphasized that mediation is still possible between the two Yemens if both countries desire not to bring existing differences to the verge of a military explosion, especially since the PDRY has denied the presence of any foreign forces on its territory and has expressed similar views in regard to alleged saboteur training camps.

Concerning the return of Maj 'Abdallah al-'Alim, Khalid al-Hasan explained that Aden has offered a proposal in this respect and added that it would not be in the interest of any party to disclose this proposal.

Talking about PDRY conditions, Khalid al-Hasan said that the South Yemenis demand that all massing on the borders, all sabotage operations and all hostile information campaigns be ended and the unity committees between the two Yemens be resumed.

Khalid al-Hasan clarified that the North Yemenis have denied any military buildup on the borders and further denied any so-called sabotage or violent operations. Moreover, the North Yemenis have expressed their readiness for brother Abu 'Ammar to inspect the borders to check the alleged military buildup.

ASHRAF MARWAN LEAVES CAIRO FOR LONDON

NC021611Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1550 GMT 2 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 2 September--Dr Ashraf Marwan, chairman of the board of directors of the Arab military industries organization, left Cairo this afternoon on board a special plane for London.

YEMEN--PDRY

'ALI NASIR MUHAMMAD DENOUNCES 'CRIMINAL ACTS'

LDO32104Y Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 3 Sep 78 LD/EA

[Report on speech by PDRY Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad following 'Id prayers at the Hashimi mosque in Shaykh 'Uthman on 3 September]

[Excerpts] Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad today referred to the hostility toward our people by certain people who claim to be Moslems and recalled the criminal acts of imperialist and reactionary forces, using mercenaries and saboteurs, since the [word indistinct] war of Ramadan in 1969. These acts were directed against innocent citizens. The latest attempt was the one by the mercenary group which infiltrated the Third Province on 30 August.

Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad announced that these mercenaries had been trained by American experts and financed by forces well known for their historic enmity against our people. The chairman denounced the false allegations of the imperialist and reactionary states and the methods of murder and destruction to which they resorted under the pretext of raising aloft the flags of the Islamic faith. He also repudiated their lies, which had failed to deceive our people.

The chairman reaffirmed the stand of the PDRY regarding the events in the two parts of Yemen, its adherence to a dialog and its rejection of civil war among the sons of the one Yemen.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad referred to the attempts of brothers in Algeria, Syria and Iraq to mediate between the two parts of Yemen, and to the visit of brother Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, to Saudi Arabia, San'a and Aden to seek a solution. The brother chairman said that anyone who attempted to mediate was confronted with the intransigence of the other party in contrast to our acceptance of mediation.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad explained that our people and organization were stronger than the conspiracies of the imperialists, the reactionaries and their agents. Our revolution would not remain silent over acts of sabotage by the mercenaries or over any form of conspiracy and aggression.

'ALI NASIR MUHAMMAD GIVES ARMED FORCES DAY ADDRESS

LDO22012Y Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 1 Sep 78 LD/EA

[Speech by Presidential Council Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad on 1 September at the military college on the occasion of the 7th anniversary of Armed Forces Day--recorded]

[Excerpts] Comrades, privates, NCO's and officers of the armed forces: On this glorious day on which we celebrate Armed Forces Day, I am pleased to convey to you and to all our fighting comrades, the heroes of the armed forces, wherever they may be at this moment, the comradely greetings and deep congratulations of the United Political Organization-National Front Central Committee, and its Politburo and the presidential and ministerial councils. [applause]

The armed forces have confirmed that any aggression against Democratic Yemen will not go unpunished. For this reason we are concerned by the new aggressive attempts being hatched against our country and our peoples in the two parts of Yemen, and at the reactionary forces' resumption of the use of (cowardly) hirelings and mercenaries to infiltrate our republic to carry out sabotage. Faced with these acts of conspiracy and sabotage, we would like to affirm that our people and their armed forces and our other military establishments have full right to self-defense. We are fully capable of this.

Our armed forces, which destroyed the lairs of the reactionaries and mercenaries in previous years, are more able today than ever before to crush the new attempts at conspiracy and sabotage, whatever their origins and objectives. We know precisely the areas where the mercenaries are gathering beyond the borders of the republic, and the points through which they have been attempting to infiltrate into our territory to carry out sabotage and threaten the security of our citizens.

We shall not be frightened by such base acts, nor by the massing of troops on the borders. We are fully prepared to make more sacrifices in defense of the freedom and dignity of our Yemeni people. [applause] We should be [word indistinct] at a high level of vigilance.

Brother comrades, the strengthening of the fighting capabilities of our armed forces is not just a matter of having sophisticated and efficient weapons, but depends on the abilities of the individuals and their skillful and effective use of those weapons.

In conclusion, I would like to express our appreciation for the internationalist aid given by the friendly Soviet Union and all the socialist countries [applause] to raise the fighting capability of our country and for their economic and political support for our country.

SOVIETS REPORTEDLY REINFORCING PDRY BASES

NC311052Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1036 GMT 31 Aug 78 NC

[Text] Beirut, 31 August--The Lebanese magazine AL-HAWADITH reports today that the Soviet Union is reinforcing its presence in three military bases in the PDRY. The magazine says that the first base is in Socotra Island, which is only 50 miles from the Horn of Africa. The Russians have electronic observation stations and communication posts in this base. The second base is in Mutallah, east of Aden. This base controls the road leading to Oman. The third base is a new one near Khormaksar, and it can accommodate 60 fighter planes in addition to supplies and ammunition.

YEMEN--YAR

ETHIOPIAN CHARGE D'AFFAIRES SEEKS POLITICAL ASYLUM

JNO31430Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1350 GMT 3 Sep 78 JN

[Text] San'a', 3 September--The Ethiopian charge d'affaires in San'a', 'Abdallah Ahmad, today asked for political asylum in protest against the Ethiopian aggression against the Eritrean people. An INA correspondent here reports that the Ethiopian charge d'affaires has asked the YAR Government to grant him political asylum. He paid visits to the Western embassies here and explained his views, which are in sympathy with the Arab rights, and the reasons for his separating from the Ethiopian regime. 'Abdallah Ahmad had informed the Ethiopian regime of his decision several times, but each time it tried to make him change his mind.

PRESIDENT ADDRESSES NATION ON 'ID AL-FITR

JN022310Y San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 2 Sep 78 JH

[Excerpts] Brother Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, has addressed an important national speech to the Yemeni people on occasion of the 'Id al-Fitr. Following is the speech [read by announcer]:

In the name of God the merciful, the compassionate, brother citizens inside and outside Yemen, greetings: From the depth of my heart I send you greetings of the revolution and the republic, greetings of love, brotherhood, justice and equality. As we welcome the first day of the blessed 'Id al-Fitr, it gives me pleasure to offer to all of you and to all the Moslems of the world my warmest wishes and congratulations, asking Almighty God that--when we celebrate the next 'Id al-Fitr--our country will be witnessing continued progress, development and prosperity and will have regained its unity on sound democratic bases. We ask also that our Arab nation will have achieved victory over its enemies and regained its usurped territories, as well as its solidarity and the unity of its ranks.

For this reason, brothers, I begin my speech to you by stressing social justice, because it is the basic guarantee for the harmony of our society and for strengthening our national unity and guaranteeing stability on our land and continuing with the march of development and progress. It is also the shield protecting us against the ideological, materialistic invasion which runs counter to our Islamic creed and our civilized and genuine traditions and values and national and pan-Arab beliefs. To achieve social justice, we base ourselves on the teaching of the blessed Koran and the principles of our great Prophet. May God's blessings be upon him.

Another important issue is national allegiance. National allegiance must be considered the true gauge of the patriotism of everyone of us. It does not suffice to raise the issue of national allegiance as a slogan for local consumption or verbal showmanship. National allegiance must be embodied in practice in our daily life and in our stands toward all events and incidents which have any relation to our national sovereignty, independence, the destiny of our homeland and the situation in our country.

The issue of the unity of our Yemen is a fateful issue. It represents our people's highest national aspirations. For our part, we shall continue to work and to struggle to achieve this aspiration on sound democratic bases which will guarantee for the people all their rights and will enable the people to be the source of all authority and have the final word. We shall continue to preserve our fraternal relations with our brother citizens in the southern part of the homeland, despite our clear and frank position toward the ruling clique which controls their destiny and whose indulgence in acts of terrorism, killing, conspiracies and murder has become well known and cannot be doubted.

Since we are speaking about the subject of the unity of the two parts of our country, perhaps it would be useful to highlight our position toward the tyrannical authority which is stifling our sons in the southern part of the homeland. Our frank, clear position toward this clique is the minimum that could be expected of us after its conspiracies reached their climax with the assassination of our late president, martyr Lt Col Ahmad Husayn al-Ghashmi, who paid with his life for his sincere efforts to cooperate with the ruling regime in the south in order to develop cooperation and strengthen understanding between the two parts of Yemen and the search for an acceptable formula for unity.

The late president did that despite all that was known about the ruling clique, its expansionist plans, its terrorist practices and its vile conspiracies. Despite the atrocity of the crime committed by the ruling clique--which uses its power in Aden to carry out plots against the safety and security of this part of Yemen--we refrained from being led into armed struggle by our emotions or the anger of our people in the two Yemens. We did not beat the drums of war and we did not concentrate our forces on the borders because we reject Yemeni blood being shed by Yemeni hands. Any confrontation or armed struggle in the Yemeni arena will not be a confrontation or an armed struggle between our regime and the unpatriotic regime of the south. [as received: distinction between regime and clique]. It will not be a confrontation or an armed struggle between the armed forces here and the armed forces there. Also it will not be an armed struggle between the sons of our people in the north and those of our people who remain in the south. It will, however, be a confrontation and an armed struggle between the various sectors of our Yemeni people on one side and the ruling clique in Aden and its allies on the other side.

We did not accept igniting fire on our Yemeni land and transforming it into a new arena for international conflict at a time when the clique of agents and criminals in the south--known for aggression and for being an agent--began to concentrate forces at the borders and provoke its troops, most of whom mutinied against it. It imposed military conscription on old persons and young students as well as foreign forces present there. However, the fascist regime failed, despite all its provocations and its aggression, to draw us into direct clashes or to concentrate our forces and to mobilize the sons of our people. We remained armed with patience and wisdom, adhering to our principled stand which rejects throwing our country into the cauldron of international conflict, which uses the small peoples as fuel for its game. This game aims first of all at draining our Arab nation's potential and its wealth in peripheral battles to keep it from the fateful battle against the Zionist enemy. It also aims at checking our economic and social growth and thus preventing the Arab nation from becoming one of the influential world powers in the next few years.

We call constantly for the unity of the Arab ranks and for restoring Arab solidarity so as to avoid wasting our nation's potential in differences among Arab countries. We believe in comprehensive Arab unity, and our belief in such a unity is unshakeable.

As for our foreign policy, we shall continue to adhere to the course we have been following for many years. It consists in strengthening understanding and cooperation between our country and friendly countries. It also consists of continuing to call for Arab solidarity and unity of the Arab nation and of participating in eliminating causes of misunderstanding and differences among some Arab countries. We shall continue to play an effective role on pan-Arab issues.

On the international level, we adhere to a nonaligned policy, expanding cooperation between our country and the friendly world countries. We express once again our appreciation to all the friendly and fraternal countries, with Saudi Arabia in the forefront, which continue to provide us with help and assistance and which respond to our efforts to eliminate backwardness, achieve development, progress and prosperity. We hope that assistance and help to us will be increased.

We shall not permit anyone, whoever he might be, to harm our national independence or our security and stability. We shall not hesitate to cut off any arm which tries to do such a thing. We shall confront any conspiracy aimed at our land, regime and faith.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES AMBASSADORS, SPEAKS ON POLICY

JN042113V San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 4 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Brother Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, received at the guest palace this morning the members of the Arab and international diplomatic corp accredited to the YAR who conveyed to him their good wishes on the occasion of 'Id al-Fitr. Lorenzo Baracchi Tua di Paullo, Italian ambassador and decyen of the diplomatic corp in San'a', made the following speech:

Mr President, allow me on behalf of the diplomatic corp in San'a' to offer you our good wishes on the 'Id al-Fitr and our warm congratulations to the YAR and its government. I hope that the YAR people under your wise leadership will achieve progress and prosperity. Thank you.

The president then spoke to the heads of the diplomatic missions and wished all of them happiness. The president spoke about the nature of the phase through which the Arab world is passing, referring to his recent address to the nation, his firm desire to consolidate democracy, promote progress, defend the independence of the nation and thwart all the plots of the ruling clique in Aden, which is supported by foreign troops.

The president pointed out that the YAR has never been a source of aggression against its neighbors. The YAR, he said, has suffered difficulties created by the Aden rulers. The YAR relies on the cooperation of its Arab brothers and on the steadfastness of its Yemeni people (?to prevent) the escalation of the differences. The president stressed the uselessness of the committees to unite the two Yemens because they mislead the people. Yemeni unity, he said, exists between the people in the two Yemens, and they will eventually achieve it in accord with their legitimate national aspirations.

The president stated that current events in Aden are the result of an internal power struggle.

The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister 'Abdallah al-Asnaj and Foreign Ministry Under Secretaries Ahmad Haydar and Ibrahim al-Kitti.

INFORMATION MINISTER REPORTS LARGE OIL FINDS

LD310900Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0713 GMT 31 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Jidda--The minister of information of the Yemen Arab Republic, Ahmad ar-Ru'ayni, said that large quantities of oil have been discovered in the YAR. Initial quantities were extracted in As-Salif and other areas and prospecting is being carried out on a large scale.

In a statement published by AL-BILAD today, Ar-Ru'ayni said that the discovery of oil in Yemen will effect radical changes in the economic, trade and industrial aspects.

On relations between the two Yemens, the minister said that the existing disagreement is with the rulers of Aden and not with the people. He emphasized that his country is interested in the entire Red Sea area remaining free from foreign influence.

MENA REVIEWS TOPICS TO BE DISCUSSED DURING AS-SADAT-GISCARD TALKS

NC031604Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1350 GMT 3 Sep 78 NC

[Excerpts] Paris, 3 September--The political talks between President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat and French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing will begin in the French Elysee Presidential Palace on Monday evening. The talks between the two presidents will begin at 1900 with a tete-a-tete. This will be followed by a working dinner for the two presidents, during which the talks will continue.

The MENA correspondent in Paris has learned that the talks between President as-Sadat and Giscard d'Estaing will deal with a number of subjects, the most important of which will be the Middle East issue, especially the Camp David summit meeting, and the expected possible results of this meeting.

President as-Sadat will give the French president a comprehensive review of developments in the area and Egypt's efforts to achieve just peace since his excellency's initiative last November. The president will also review the Egyptian position and Egypt's visualization of the Camp David talks.

The talks will also deal with the European role, particularly France's position and its role in the settlement.

MENA has learned that the French position which President Giscard d'Estaing will outline to President as-Sadat will be based on the French Government's 24 August statement.

MENA has also learned that the talks will deal with the situation and developments in Africa. The two presidents will discuss the situation in the Western Sahara in light of France's efforts to establish peace in this area and achieve a settlement among the various parties.

The two presidents will also discuss relations and cooperation between the two countries in all spheres. It is believed that the issue of France's willingness to establish nuclear power stations in Egypt will also be raised.

The MENA correspondent says that some observers are of the opinion that the talks between Presidents as-Sadat and Giscard d'Estaing will also deal with cooperation in the military sphere between the two countries and the supply of French weapons, such as Mirage aircraft and tanks, to Egypt, especially in that the Arab military industries organization, of which Egypt is a member, has agreements with France to produce weapons in Egypt and the other Arab member states.

As-Sadat Leaves for Paris

NC041033Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1020 GMT 4 Sep 78 NC

[Excerpt] Ismailia, 4 September--With God's protection and surrounded by the hearts of 40 million Egyptians and of all the Arabs, President Anwar as-Sadat left Ismailia for Paris this morning on his way to the United States to attend the Camp David conference. The conference will begin its meetings Tuesday and will be attended in addition to his excellency by U.S. President Jimmy Carter and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin.

President as-Sadat, the man of peace, is accompanied in his tour which seeks peace and the welfare of all the Arabs and the world by a delegation including Foreign Minister Muhammad Ibrahim Kamil, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Butrus Ghali, chief of the president's office Hasan Kamil and Deputy Prime Minister for Presidential Affairs Hasan al-Tuhami.

Before leaving Abu Suwayr Airport in Ismailia, President Anwar as-Sadat said that he will make a statement on arrival at Andrews Air Force Base in the United States.

Cairo Reports Arrival

NC041409 [Editorial Report NC] Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic at 1357 GMT on 4 September begins a live relay from Orly Airport in Paris to describe the arrival of President Anwar as-Sadat. The announcer, noting that President as-Sadat's plane has already landed, says he is received by senior French officials, led by the French defense minister. After the Egyptian and French national anthems are played and As-Sadat reviews a guard of honor, he proceeds to the VIP Lounge before leaving for the guest palace, where he will spend the night.

Talks Begin

NC041837Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1805 GMT 4 Sep 78 NC

[Excerpts] Paris, 4 September--Talks between Presidents Anwar as-Sadat and Giscard d'Estaing began in Paris this evening at the Pompadour Hall in Elysee Palace.

Chief of the president's office Hasan Kamil, senior aide Lt Gen Muhammad Sa'id al-Mahi, and presidential First Secretary 'Izz ad-Din Mukhtar accompanied President as-Sadat to Elysee Palace.

Political observers believe that the two presidents will deal primarily with the Middle East question, the Camp David meeting, the situation in Africa and Egyptian-French relations.

Talks End; No Statement

NC042124Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 2058 GMT 4 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Paris, 4 September--The private talks between Presidents Anwar as-Sadat and Giscard d'Estaing ended at 2215 tonight. At the end of the talks President Giscard accompanied his distinguished guest out of the palace and bade him goodbye [words indistinct]. The Egyptian and French sides declined to make any statements on the discussions, and newsmen were barred from entering the palace or waiting in the courtyard [word indistinct] to question the presidents after the talks, which lasted 3 hours and 15 minutes.

The talks between Presidents as-Sadat and Giscard began at 1900 tonight--Paris and Cairo times--with a separate session at Pompadour Hall. The session lasted over 1 hour. The two presidents then went to (Portreim) Salon to complete their discussions at a working dinner given by President Giscard. The talks continued after dinner, after which the French president bade his guest farewell.

President as-Sadat is scheduled to leave Paris for the United States tomorrow morning to participate in the tripartite summit conference. His visit to Paris will last less than 24 hours.

As-Sadat Leaves for Washington

NC050927Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 0914 GMT 5 Sep 78 NC

[Excerpt] Paris, 5 September--President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat left Orly Airport in Paris at 1045 today for Washington to attend the tripartite summit meeting which will open at Camp David tomorrow.

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EGYPT

As-Sadat Comments on Summit

NC050928Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 0922 GMT 5 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Paris, 5 September--President as-Sadat has told the MENA Paris correspondent that the Camp David summit represents another initiative: a courageous initiative by U.S. President Carter, which is of utmost importance and which, in my view, is completely equal to the Jerusalem initiative.

MENA REPORTS AS-SADAT SPEECH IN SUEZ 2 SEPTEMBER

NC031133Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1055 GMT 3 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 3 September--Arab and world radios have shown interest in the address which President Anwar as-Sadat delivered at the political rally of the popular and executive leaderships and members of the Constituent Committee of the National Democratic Party at Suez yesterday.

The radios highlighted President as-Sadat's statement that the Camp David meeting might be a turning point in the area's course toward peace or continued struggle in the Middle East. The Voice of America and London radios showed interest in the president's assertion that he will do all he can at the Camp David talks to reach a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

The Riyadh, Kuwait and Tunisia radios concentrated on the president's statement that he is going to Camp David, as he has promised his people, to achieve a just peace, not any other kind of peace, and that he will not seek a partial settlement with Israel but will strive to reach a comprehensive and peaceful solution to all aspects of the Arab-Israeli dispute.

The Beirut and Amman radios reported As-Sadat's rejection of the idea of holding discussions that will go on for months, which Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin has suggested.

EGYPTIAN PRESS COMMENTS ON AS-SADAT 'PEACE TRIP'

NC040735Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0525 GMT 4 Sep 78 NC

[Press review]

[Excerpt] The three Cairo newspapers comment on the peace trip which President as-Sadat will begin today, the statements his excellency made on the eve of his departure, in which he asserted that Egypt will not accept partial solutions, temporary solutions or separate solutions and that the peace we aspire to is peace based on justice that will guarantee the rights of the Palestinians.

AL-AHRAM says that the Arab people in all parts of the Arab homeland hope the trip will succeed and that the dream of millions of peoples all over the world will be realized, especially after they have become convinced as to who truly desires permanent peace based on justice. The paper notes that the trip comes at a time when there is sweeping international support for peace. This support is represented in the statements made by politicians in all world capitals, particularly the Western world, as well as in the procession which took place in Israel, during which the slogans adopted by the overwhelming majority of world public opinion were reiterated--that peace is better than territory and that Camp David is the only opportunity which has not yet failed.

AL-JUMHURIYAH expresses the support of all Egypt for President Anwar as-Sadat as he goes to the Camp David conference. It says that all Egypt--men, women, the aged and the youth, the children and the clubs--stand behind and with As-Sadat. It adds that all Egypt--the people, the land, the Nile and the valley, the desert, the delta, the countryside and Sinai--are hopeful about As-Sadat's steps and expect his triumphant return. They are also preparing for what will come after his return and triumph.

AL-AKHBAR says: President Anwar as-Sadat today begins his historic trip for peace in the Middle East--the peace which Egypt is seeking. It is peace based on justice and permanent peace. It adds that President as-Sadat has clearly and frankly declared that Egypt will not accept partial, temporary or separate solutions and that the concept of permanent peace is based on Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories and on the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

Carter, Begin Positions Viewed

NC020815Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0525 GMT 2 Sep 78 NC

[From the press review]

[Text] The newspaper AKHBAR AL-YAWM discusses the U.S. position prior to the Camp David tripartite summit conference. It notes that the world's attention is now riveted on President Carter. The world is anticipating that President Carter will crystallize his statements in a clear-cut political plan or a political plan that will have well-defined objectives and principles. This political plan could serve as a basis for founding a just and lasting peace and for stabilizing the situation in this area, which for many years has suffered from disturbances and upheavals and from cold and bloody war.

AKHBAR AL-YAWM explains that since he assumed office, President Carter's statements have sided with right and justice. In addition, they are wise statements that aim at serving U.S. interests in the Middle East, which is the most vital area in the world. The newspaper affirms the great importance of the U.S. President's recent statement, linking the situation in the Middle East with U.S. national security. The newspaper also affirms the great importance of the proposal by President Carter's advisers to send U.S. troops to the Middle East to take up positions in the areas of tension. The newspaper expresses the conviction that this is in fact a new position by the U.S. Government. It leads us to believe that the United States will adopt a more definite attitude at the Camp David conference. It also leads us to believe that the United States will take firm steps along this path, despite the difficulties that Israel and its supporters in the United States will raise. This is the course by which the United States will avoid creating feelings of disappointment, bitterness and despair. It is the course by which the United States will win the people's confidence and friendship further.

The newspaper AL-JUMHURIYAH comments on Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin's recent statements, describing them as another indication that Israel's bag is still full of diplomatic tricks. The newspaper explains that the Israeli prime minister has come out with a new maneuver, saying that he will agree to conclude a joint defense pact with the United States. The Israeli prime minister believes that he has thwarted in advance any proposals which the United States might submit and which he may regard as a kind of pressure on him.

AL-JUMHURIYAH affirms that Israel is still putting the cart before the horse. If Israel believes that a joint defense pact with the United States is a guarantee for its security, this guarantee cannot and will not come until after Israel completely withdraws from the occupied Arab territories and the Palestinian people's rights are achieved.

U.S.-Israeli Relations Analyzed

NC030918Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 3 Sep 78 NC

[Press review]

[Excerpt] Writing in AL-AHRAM under the title "The Question of Israel's Security Between the Declared Commitment and the Hidden Commitment," Ahmad Nafi' analyzes the essence of U.S.-Israeli relations and the recent developments in Washington's position on the question of Israeli national security. The writer attempts to assess whether these developments constitute a true change in the U.S. commitment to guarantee Israel's security and existence or whether they are new modifications to an old tune and represent talk about the same issues but in a different language.

At the beginning of his article, the author points out that with the approach of the Camp David meeting, there is an increased need for a bold and clear U.S. policy to meet the persistent desire for a comprehensive and just settlement in the Middle East. Such a policy would mobilize U.S. public opinion to adopt it. It would also mobilize Israeli public opinion, which is fully aware of the reality of the special relationship between the United States and Israel. The fact is that there is every indication that the absence of such a policy permits Israel to continue its attempts to evade the settlement conditions defined in UN Security Council Resolution 242 and the other resolutions issued by the UN General Assembly in the light of the new facts of the situation in the Middle East.

There is also a growing need for such a policy following the development of the U.S. attitude. This development indicates that the United States is now convinced that there are two different concepts of interests and two contradictory interpretations of Resolution 242. Washington's interpretation is that the Israeli withdrawal should cover all fronts and that it should be applied to the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza strip. Tel Aviv's interpretation is based on the attempt to maintain Israel's control of the West Bank and Gaza in violation of the rights of the Palestinian people of their land, including their right to determine their future.

The United States and Israel also differ in their view of security needs. Israel repeatedly uses security needs as a pretext, in an attempt to retain its occupation of the Arab territories.

In the light of this analysis, the author says that the indications that the U.S. administration is seriously studying specific ideas to guarantee peace give rise to the hope that the policymakers in Washington are heading in the right direction. This direction is dictated by its role of partner in the moves, for a comprehensive and just peace in the area. Brzezinski, President Carter's adviser for national security affairs, has been quoted as saying that specific ideas include proposals on positioning U.S. troops in the area and in the West Bank as a way to guarantee Israel's security. It appears that this is a future assurance, which, its exponents believe, will assure the Israelis that the security measures boost the guarantees of peace which will end the bloody conflict between the Arabs and Israel.

In light of these indications, Ahmad Nafi' believes that the time has come for Washington to define and declare the lines of a bold policy conforming with the principles which are being emphasized by senior officials in the U.S. administration. The writer explains that the call for a bold policy is not just a matter of enthusiastic words, nor is it a request to the United States to abandon its commitment to Israel's security.

It is primarily a request to the United States to confirm the type and nature of its commitment to Israel by announcing the withdrawal of its material and political support for the continuation of the Israeli occupation of the Arab territories and its opposition to unlimited commitment or hidden commitment. The United States is also called on to clearly confirm its support for the rights of the Palestinian people.

The writer says that this policy would firmly put an end to Israeli maneuvers, which always seek U.S. concessions. It was not long ago, during the Cold War, that Israel was playing a tune Washington liked. Israel maintained that it stood as a barrier in the face of Soviet domination of the Middle East. It also boasted that it was the fortress of democracy in the area. The only other state which competed with Israel in playing this tune in the sixties was the former state of South Vietnam. The aim of both states was to monopolize U.S. policy. Israel, which realizes the depth of the changes in Egypt, finds nothing now but the pretext of security as a means to polarize its supporters in the United States, despite the fact that the majority are now convinced that the Tel Aviv government is pursuing a policy that is deceptive and, to a great extent, outdated.

In conclusion, Ahmad Nafi' quotes an article by U.S. Senator William Fulbright, former chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which he wrote for the Washington POST after a trip to the Middle East in June 1975. The senator said: The Arab leaders feel that if no quick progress is made toward a comprehensive settlement of the crisis, the possibility of a war exists together with a new petroleum danger, of course. All leaders, particularly the leaders of the confrontation forces, believe that peace is conditional on Israel's withdrawal to the 4 June 1967 lines.

OCTOBER EDITOR CRITICIZES U.S. MIDDLE EAST POLICY

NC031152Y Doha QNA in Arabic 1020 GMT 3 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 3 September--The Egyptian weekly magazine OCTOBER today criticizes the way the United States has handled the Middle East crisis. On the occasion of the Camp David tripartite summit conference, the magazine demands that the United States avoid the mistakes it has made thus far.

The magazine emphasizes the importance of the U.S. role at the conference meetings, saying: The whole world will witness both what U.S. President Jimmy Carter can do and the results of the conference. The magazine describes these results as the next referendum in the United States, which will show who rules the American people--Carter or Begin.

In the weekly article by its chief editor, Anis Mansur, the magazine OCTOBER reviews the mistakes made by the U.S. administration in tackling the Arab-Israeli conflict. It says that among the obvious mistakes made by the United States in the Middle East is the fact that it has not had a clear policy and that it has not placed this crisis in its proper place on the list of issues it must handle.

In his article, Anis Mansur says that the United States has not calculated the danger of Soviet interference in the area well, that it has not predicted the enormity of the losses it would sustain as a result of its erroneous assessment of the size of the problems and that despite its awareness of the immediacy of the issues in the area, it has not defined one formula for understanding or solving them.

The writer then points out that the United States made a gross error when it tipped the balance of power in Israel's favor. This action did not lead to the pacification of all; it led to resentment of the U.S. stand and to a continuous willingness to buy arms from another arms merchant--the Soviet Union.

Anis Mansur criticizes the United States for classifying the regimes in the Middle East as moderate and extremist regimes. He says that this is a simplification which upsets conditions in the area and disturbs the peoples of the Middle East because it implies a misunderstanding of all that takes place in this area. He adds that the United States committed a blatant mistake before President Anwar as-Sadat embarked on his initiative. This mistake was that the United States believed Arab solidarity to be opposed to peace and that it would be better if the Arab states were torn asunder. In this, Mansur says, the United States has borrowed the Israeli view on the need to shatter Arab unity and it has not taken into consideration what this blind negative stand could lead to in shaking the confidence of the moderates in the area, who pin great hopes on American wisdom and its traditional exemplary justice.

The writer then says: Something else which the Americans do not know is the fact that the Arab peoples are emotional and that it is just as easy for them to unite as to disagree. When the Arabs united before the October War, their solidarity was against the United States and Israel but not with the Soviet Union.

The author demands that the United States, in its quest for a solution to the Middle East crisis, submit a framework for action, including all its ideas, and provide a schedule, which all parties should approve, for implementing these ideas. In this regard Anis Mansur refers to the latest U.S. report on the Middle East crisis--the Brookings report. He says: This report would still be the most comprehensive political formula for establishing peace were it not for the fact that it calls for phased agreement in accordance with a set timetable. We refuse this because it fits with the snares and tricks which Begin is setting.

In conclusion, the writer warns the United States against the danger of the failure of the Camp David conference. He says: It is not only the future of President Carter which depends on the success of this conference but also the future of the United States in the Middle East, Africa and NATO.

AL-JUMHURIYAH: CARTER DETERMINED TO REACH AGREEMENT ON PRINCIPLES

NC030605Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 2302 GMT 3 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 3 September--The newspaper AL-JUMHURIYAH reports that in the course of his recent contacts with Cairo, U.S. President Carter has affirmed his determination not to let the Camp David conference end without an agreement being reached on the principles of the overall solution according to Resolution 242.

In its Monday edition, the paper adds that Menahem Begin has promised U.S. officials that he will not make any statements which may affect the atmosphere of the conference. This promise was made at the request of the U.S. Government.

AL-AHRAM ON WRIGHT LETTERS TO AS-SADAT, BEGIN

NC021150Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 0900 GMT 2 Sep 78 NC

[Excerpts] Cairo, 2 September--In today's edition AL-AHRAM publishes the contents of the two open letters which James Wright, the majority leader in the U.S. House of Representatives, has addressed to President as-Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin. The contents of both letters have been disclosed by James Wright's office.

The paper concentrates on what James Wright said in his letter to President as-Sadat. Wright said that President as-Sadat should try to understand Israel's feeling of insecurity, which is due to the fact that it is besieged and small and that its borders in 1967 were no more than 8 miles away from one of its sensitive security areas.

He said President as-Sadat should understand Israel's feelings of always being exposed to attack. He asked President as-Sadat to imagine four Israeli states on Egypt's borders, Cairo within the range of destructive modern artillery on the hills overlooking Egyptian towns and these towns only 5 minutes by military jets from Israeli airfields.

The U.S. Congressman says in his letter that at present Israel cannot withdraw to all the pre-1967 lines as President as-Sadat has been demanding.

Commenting on Wright's letter to President as-Sadat, AL-AHRAM says: It is strange that James Wright, the House majority leader, should ask President as-Sadat "to try and understand Israel's feeling of insecurity," because this "feeling of insecurity" is the very thing that President as-Sadat had dwelled on in all his speeches, statements and meetings. President as-Sadat has stressed time and again Egypt's readiness to contribute toward anything that would provide security for Israel if Israel were to commit itself to international legitimacy, return to its owners the land that it usurped, and recognize the legitimate rights of these owners--rights which have been recognized by the peoples and governments of the entire world. Therefore, this part of Mr Wright's letter is inappropriate.

AL-AHRAM says that in the second part of the letter, Wright is trying to justify Israel's insistence on holding areas that would provide the necessary protection against any possible artillery attack. The least that can be said about this justification is that it is extremely naive. We do not think that Mr Wright is convinced that a few more kilometers on the Arab-Israeli borders will provide "feelings of security" for the Israelis. Mr Wright knows very well that even if such an addition of land were to provide protection for them against "the artillery," "the artillery" is no longer the principal weapon in modern warfare. Moreover, no matter how great the distances to the targets, rockets and aircraft are capable of reaching and striking them. The paper concludes its commentary by saying: "Feelings of security" cannot be provided by land alone nor by force alone. They can be provided by a sincere desire for a just peace, neighborly relations and mutual recognition of the legitimate rights of others. This is what President as-Sadat has agreed on, what Egypt has agreed on and what the entire world agrees on. It is precisely what Israel must agree on. Israel must recognize that there are no other means to provide peace and "security" for it.

MOROCCAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN CAIRO

NC011645Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1602 GMT 1 Sep 78 NC

[Excerpts] Cairo, 1 September--Moroccan Minister of State for Foreign Affairs M'hamed Boucetta arrived in Cairo from Nairobi this afternoon at the head of a delegation. During his visit to Egypt, he will deliver a message from Moroccan King Hassan II to President Anwar as-Sadat. It has been learned that the message deals with the current situation in the Middle East and supports President as-Sadat's efforts to establish a total and just peace in the area.

The Moroccan minister was welcomed at Cairo airport by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali.

Meets With As-Sadat

NC022238Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 2220 GMT 2 Sep 78 NC

[Excerpt] Suez, 2 September--President Anwar as-Sadat this evening received M'hamed Boucetta, the Moroccan minister of state for foreign affairs, who is currently visiting Egypt.

KING HUSAYN ADDRESSES NATION ON 'ID AL-FITR

JN022020Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 2 Sep 78 JN

[Text of speech delivered by Jordan's King Husayn on the occasion of 'Id al-Fitr--recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate, brother citizens: This evening on the eve of the blessed 'Id al-Fitr, I pray to God and thank him for his bounty and his guidance. I thank him for the blessings he has granted this people and this beloved homeland. I pray God that occasions such as this will be repeated in Jordan, the Arab homeland and the Islamic nation at a time when the nation and the country enjoy success and victory. I send you my warmest congratulations on this blessed occasion, which is marked by faith, spiritual feeling and happiness.

The month of Ramadan has ended, leaving in our conscience deep understanding in which faith has been strengthened with meditation, hope and determination. This is what our nation requires in its long struggle and its war against tyrannical forces, disunity and backwardness. This understanding is needed by our nation and all the Arab countries, experimenting to find their way toward progress and to overcome poverty, backwardness, disunity and mental and spiritual anguish. This understanding is needed by us in Jordan, the heart of the Arab nation, to strengthen our steadfastness on our own soil against the enemy pressures and to enable us to emerge victorious from our battle for development and for building a strong, able and just state.

Faith engenders hope and determination, and we need faith, hope and determination in our battles, alongside our nation, against aggression and in order to liberate our land and ourselves and to free the forces of progress and prosperity in our great homeland. During the past few years Jordan has accomplished much in the fields of economic development, social progress and education. There has been complementary development in our state institutions, which believe in the value of the citizens and are organized to serve them.

These achievements have helped us to remain steadfast, brave and strong in confronting the occupation of the Arab territories--the occupation which is stifling our brothers in these territories. We have worked hard to open the roads to make them free and to liberate the national soil. Without such serious work to build Jordan and to strengthen it, the hope of our brothers for freedom might become weak, and their ability to remain steadfast under the yoke of the tyrannical and intransigent occupation might falter.

The people of Jordan possess faith, will and determination and look forward to the future with confidence and hope. It is thus that this country lives and gets stronger under the toughest conditions, depending on the least resources. Its limited resources and little outside support--in comparison with what its enemies are given generously--do not prevent its steadfastness, growth and daily consolidation of its firm foundations.

Nevertheless, it is my duty today to remind you of the basic meanings of our existence--steadfastness and strength--so that they are not lost in involvement in daily problems and in the materialistic currents that sweep through our whole region these days.

Jordan is making progress in the fields of economy and construction. Jordan is also making progress in social growth, prosperity, education and equal opportunity. Jordan is getting strong, and its army is growing in number, equipment, training, discipline and military expertise. Jordan exports men and expertise to the Arab homeland and outside it.

Every day Jordan is getting better in running its affairs and organizing the state's services to the citizen. Despite all this, the progress of the homeland remains a matter which is neither tangible to nor recognized by the people of the homeland unless they themselves have feelings of affiliation to the homeland and love for its land, are honestly bound to it, serve it and are ready to sacrifice for it and for its life, steadfastness and renaissance, as it grows stronger in the hearts of its people.

Therefore, today I remind you of faith and of spiritual feelings which incite people toward service, work and satisfaction. For this I call my brother citizens to love the land and open their hearts to positive feelings, love and sincerity. Without this understanding and psychological motivation, no homeland can feel reassurance, nor will accomplishments appear in their real shape and true size. The people also will not be able to overcome the ordeals, difficulties and the tax imposed by the popular battle against residues of years of oppression, rigidity and corrosion.

If the currents of passivity, materialism and profit-seeking overtake a certain society--and these currents are strong in our Arab homeland today--the beacon of benevolence, work and renaissance will die out. The people's ability to achieve and progress will fade out and vanish. Moreover, the great psychological pressure to which the Arab nation is exposed in seeing the occupied territories groan under the occupation, and the unjustified Arab incompetence fetter potential and energy, may increase the trends toward passivity and individual materialism.

The reply to oppression and aggression should be work, positive feelings, optimism and determination. This is the way and this is what should first prevail in our homeland Jordan and the rest of the Arab homeland if we want to follow the path of real construction, take the initiative from the opponent and march toward the aims we seek.

Faith is the essence--faith in God, the homeland and the future; faith in affiliation to the land, performance of duty and preparation for the long struggle. Brother citizens, as I am speaking to you today, I feel the great responsibility which we should all shoulder toward our nation and brothers, now and in the future.

In a few days, an important meeting will be held in the United States at which the future of a peaceful settlement in the area and the fate of the Palestinian issue will be raised anew. You all know the stands which we have adopted in Jordan over the past few days and in the past few months regarding the peaceful efforts, the settlement and the just peace called for by the world. Since 1967 Jordan has always been ready to establish a just and lasting peace in the area and achieve a just settlement to problems in the area. We contributed in 1967 to the issuance of UN Security Council Resolution No 242 in the most difficult circumstances. We supported this resolution in international forums and in the Arab world.

Our motive was to ward off the recurrent woes of war from the area and enable our people to live in peace with a just settlement based on Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories and a just and comprehensive solution of the Palestinian question, enabling the Palestinian people to determine their future in complete freedom. Our concept, which is also the concept of the overwhelming majority of the international community, is that just peace must be based on reciprocal commitments whereby Israel withdraws from all the occupied territories and the Palestinian people exercise their right to self-determination in return for ending the state of war, establishing peace and formulating guarantees for reciprocal security supported by the international community.

We have never accepted and do not accept now that aggressive Israel should interpret the concept of security as seizure of Arab land or putting this land under its sovereignty. It is not permissible for the international community to allow such an interpretation, which is rejected by the world and in contemporary civilized international relations.

Through its behavior and the intensified and repeated statements of its leaders, Israel has rejected the principles of total withdrawal and the Palestinian people's self-determination. Its constant and active policy in the occupied land is the establishment of settlements and eradicating the occupied Arab land's Arab character, especially in cherished Jerusalem--the throbbing heart of the Palestinian cause, the object of Arab and Islamic hearts and the symbol of Arab rights and belief in peace, good and love.

For this reason I announced repeatedly and on many recent occasions that, as we support just peace, we do not find any justification for taking part in any negotiations if these negotiations are only formal, devoid of any meaning and without any clear or essential aim. This clarity must include within the framework of a peaceful settlement the commitment to complete withdrawal and the reaffirmation of the principle of self-determination for the Palestinian people.

The conduct of the Israeli Government in the occupied territories and the repeated statements of the Israeli leaders call upon us now, more than at any time before, to demand a clear indication that Israel intends to withdraw and to solve the Palestinian issue within the framework of the desired settlement. We address this to the whole international community which adopted UN Security Council Resolution 242 and gave it its correct interpretation. This interpretation is based on the principle of the impermissibility of acquiring territory by force of occupation. This international community is asked to impose its will and to prevent aggression and stop the flouting of international law and principles.

I have informed President Carter of the United States of America of this firm Jordanian stand. I informed him at the same time of the appreciation of the kingdom and its people for his courage, his reaffirmation of his principles and his sincere desire to make his country more evenhanded in its policy concerning this problem in order to achieve just and lasting peace in the region.

I have also conveyed to my brothers the Arab leaders, including President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat, our clear stand and affirmed to them our desire to achieve just, dignified and lasting peace in the region. I also made it clear that we will never hesitate in exercising our duties toward the cause of peace in the region and toward the rights of our people. At the same time I made it clear that we will not be led by vague statements and announcements which do not include clear proof that Israel has changed its attitude on the issue of withdrawal, on the cause of the Palestinian people and on the requirements for a dignified and just peace. We want an honorable peace with which we and generations after us can live.

We have all heard the Egyptian Government's statements affirming its desire to achieve a just and comprehensive solution and to reject partial and separate solutions. This stand is in conformity with the feelings and interests of the Arab nation. Everybody must back this attitude continually and firmly. I have informed my brother Arab leaders of our conviction that the future phases must witness the return of all the Arab sides to the circle of joint and coordinated Arab action for the aims agreed to and in accordance with a plan of action which will be agreed upon.

Before the initiative of President as-Sadat, we in Jordan had been exerting our efforts to achieve a formula for a unified Arab delegation which would include all the Arab sides directly concerned with the problem, including the Palestinian people, and which would carry the Arab demands to Geneva.

Today we support any reasonable formula for joint Arab action agreed upon by the fraternal Arab sides in the forthcoming stages. At the same time we realize that all signs show that Israel is carrying on with its intransigence, adamancy and rejection of the principles of withdrawal and Palestinian rights. This fact places upon the Arabs, as well as the world, the responsibility of searching for new ways that will force Israel to conform with the principles of international law and will.

The United States shoulders a big responsibility in this respect. Although we are eager for all possible peaceful efforts to be explored, the stage following Camp David may require the Arabs to return to the international organization so that they can place the world face to face with its responsibilities and ask it to implement its resolutions on the issue, foremost of which is Resolution No 242 and the resolutions concerning the Palestinian people and their rights.

I hope that all the brother Arab leaders will embark on studying ways to achieve joint action and absolute solidarity and to build Arab strength. These are required in the forthcoming stages of our joint struggle because the burdens of work are heavy, and historic responsibilities are on all of us. At the same time we in Jordan will support any constructive Arab effort. We shall also remain advocates of a positive stand before the world, aware of our international and pan-Arab responsibilities.

Brother citizens, the duties imposed on us by our history, our geographic position and pan-Arab affiliation are large and noble. The decisions we make every day are difficult and require enlightenment and faith, but our big asset in our continuous struggle is our people's enlightenment, cohesion and support for the reasonable and responsible stand which takes into consideration the welfare of the Arab nation, just as it takes into consideration the welfare of Arab Jordan, which is part of the nation and represents its objectives.

This occasion of the blessed 'Id al-Fitr carries for us the breath of faith and tidings of good. I ask God the almighty that faith and good may prevail over the homeland and that good may extend far to pervade the nation. May God preserve and take care of you all. May peace and the blessings of God be upon you.

KING HUSAYN, QUEEN NUR LEAVE FOR LONDON VISIT

JN041223Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 4 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Their majesties King Husayn and Queen Nur left Amman for London this morning on a private visit of several days to the United Kingdom. Their majesties were seen off by Crown Prince Hasan, the acting prime minister, the commander in chief of the Jordanian armed forces, ministers, the British ambassador in Amman, and a number of senior officials.

Their majesties are accompanied by Ash-Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf, chief of the royal court; 'Amir Khammash, minister of court; and the commander of the Jordanian Royal Air Force.

Crown Prince Hasan was sworn in as the regent during his majesty's absence abroad.

PRIME MINISTER REJECTS ISRAELI PROTECTORATE ROLE

WA031505Y London REUTER in English 1426 GMT 3 Sep 78 WA

[Text] Beirut, 3 Sept REUTER--Prime Minister Salim al-Huss has rejected Israeli claims to be the protector of Lebanon's Christian communities and blamed Israeli interference for most of the country's problems.

Mr al-Huss was speaking in an interview with the London-based daily ASH-SHARQ AL-AHSAT (THE MIDDLE EAST) after recent clashes between Syrian peacekeeping troops and rightwing Lebanese militias.

"There is not one group in Lebanon that wants Israel's protection", he said. "I will go further and say that the source of most Lebanon's suffering is Israel's attempts to exploit the Lebanese crisis and use it to split Lebanon's ranks with a view to realizing Israeli ambitions in Lebanon and the region.

"Lebanon would be all right if Israel could only leave us alone, instead of volunteering its protection."

Interviewed by London Newspaper

NC021232Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 2 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss has talked to the international MIDDLE EAST newspaper, which is published in London, about current Lebanese affairs and their connection with the current situation in the area, the stands of some Arab and foreign states on the Lebanese crisis, particularly the problem of the military unit which has been halted in the town of Kawkaba. He said that this unit was prepared to confront any local force that might obstruct its course but it was not prepared to confront the Israeli forces. He expressed hope that the United States will exert enough pressure on Israel to facilitate the process of imposing Lebanese sovereignty over the entire southern territory. He denied that the transfer of the U.S. ambassador from Lebanon has any connection with the Lebanese crisis.

He asserted that the relations between Beirut and Washington are good. He said that no faction in Lebanon is asking for protection from Israel, which is trying, through the Lebanese tragedy, to enter and strike at the internal front in order to achieve its objectives in Lebanon and the area.

Prime Minister al-Huss said that the Soviet position regarding the dispatch of the Lebanese military unit to the south has been positive. However, he added, the limited Soviet role regarding the situation in Lebanon might be affected by the Soviet stand on the Middle East crisis.

The prime minister was of the opinion that without a united national will, Lebanon will not have the required level of immunity against the repercussions of the developments of the Middle East issue. He said that the Camp David conference constitutes a stage in these developments and that Lebanon has no direct concern with said conference.

The prime minister also talked about Lebanese-Syrian relations, describing them as special. He said that coordination between Lebanon and Syria is necessary, as is the request for Syria's help to overcome the Lebanese tragedy. In justification of the shuttle trips between Beirut and Damascus, Prime Minister al-Huss said that there is no overnight magical solution to the Lebanese issue.

Prime Minister al-Huss then lauded the roles Saudi Arabia and Kuwait are playing to restore the situation in Lebanon to normal. He denied that there is anything at present with regard to the call for convening an Arab summit.

Discussing his expectations of the Camp David conference, Prime Minister al-Huss said that the situation in Lebanon will to a certain extent remain connected with the developments taking place on the Middle East issue. He added that Lebanon will also continue to be affected by all the negative and not positive developments of the Middle East issue until a united national will is formed through national detente, without which Lebanon will not have the required level of immunity against the repercussions of such developments. He added: Camp David is a stage 'in the current developments concerning the Middle East. Lebanon has no direct concern with the Camp David conference, which must not have any negative repercussions on the situation in Lebanon. The fear that the Camp David conference might have negative effects on the situation in Lebanon is due to the Lebanese feeling of weakness as a result of their division. Therefore, the state's efforts are devoted to unifying the national will so that such developments will have no repercussions on the situation in Lebanon, he said.

Meets Palestinian Leaders

NC011940Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 1 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss received PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and Palestinian resistance leader Salah Khalaf this evening. The meeting took place at the prime minister's house in Ad-Dawah. The discussions dealt with Lebanese-Palestinian relations.

Interviewed by Qatari Paper

NC021203Y Doha QNA in Arabic 0930 GMT 2 Sep 78 NC

[Report on exclusive interview granted by Lebanese Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss to the Qatari newspaper AL-'ARAB, date not given]

[Text] Doha, 2 September--Lebanese Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss has stated that the status of two officers, Sa'd Haddad and Sami Shidyaq, has been settled. The two officers have sided with their country's enemy and have confronted their country's army, which has been entrusted with a national mission. Dr al-Huss also said that Lebanon will request a renewal of the mandate of the Arab Deterrent Forces in Lebanon, as well as a renewal of the mandate of the UN emergency forces.

Concerning relations with the Palestinian revolution, Dr al-Huss said that Lebanon's relations with the PLO are very good and normal. The agreements with the PLO are still valid and are among the subjects which must be discussed with the PLO.

This came in an exclusive interview with the daily newspaper AL-'ARAB, which is issued in Qatar.

Asked about the status of the two officers, Sa'd Haddad and Sami Shidyaq, Prime Minister al-Huss said: 'The military unit was sent to the south for two main reasons:

1. We have a feeling of duty toward a dear part of our homeland.
2. We have been facing demands from the United Nations and some states participating in the UN peace-keeping forces that we should participate in practice in the UN peace-keeping process. We are apprehensive that the UN Security Council will not give favorable consideration to a request for renewing the mandate of the UN peace-keeping forces if this is not done. Some states have also threatened to withdraw their troops from the UN forces if the Lebanese Army does not participate in this peace-keeping process.

Therefore, we sent the military unit to the south. The unit was confronted by local groups who are supported by Israel. The unit was forced to stop at Kawkaba until this obstacle could be removed by diplomatic means.

As for the two officers, Haddad and Shidyaq, I have stated several times that their status has been settled. They have sided with their country's enemy and confronted their country's army while it was on a national mission entrusted to it by the legal authorities.

Asked whether there is a plan to rebuild the army, knowing that the National Movement is violently criticizing the army in its present framework, Dr al-Huss said: Parliamentary committees are currently discussing seriously a new law for reorganizing the army as part of a plan for finding a comprehensive and overall solution for the problems facing Lebanon.

Asked about the plan to turn Beirut into a demilitarized city and whether this plan was discussed during his recent visit to Syria, Dr al-Huss said: I did not take a specific plan for this during my visit to Syria but we discussed all issues that concern Lebanon.

Asked his personal opinion of the plan, Dr al-Huss said: My opinion is that it is an idea which has been aired for some time. It is still an idea, although it has been gaining ground among some political leaders in Lebanon. The idea is still being floated but has not been discussed as a plan up to this moment. Dr al-Huss added: Only after the plan is studied in light of its aspects and conditions and is assessed in light of its details and the possibilities for implementing it, can one give his opinion and assess it, but not now.

Asked about the possibility of turning Beirut into a demilitarized city in isolation from a security plan covering the whole of Lebanon, Dr al-Huss said: This is a general Lebanese demand. However, I cannot give an opinion about a certain plan until I am acquainted with all its details and until I have studied all its aspects, its probable results and the possibilities of implementing it.

Prime Minister al-Huss was asked about the plan submitted by Lebanon's UN ambassador, Ghassan Tuwayni, before the UN General Assembly, which calls for making small states neutral. Prime Minister al-Huss was also asked whether this plan covers Lebanon. Prime Minister al-Huss said: Ambassador Tuwayni did not submit a plan on behalf of the Lebanese Government but was expressing his own viewpoint. As I recall, Ambassador Tuwayni was speaking about the principle of neutrality--a principle that does not concern Lebanon in particular but the Third World states as a whole. As I said, this is Ambassador Tuwayni's viewpoint and does not express the attitude of the Lebanese Government.

Concerning Lebanese national detente, about which no one speaks now after it was a subject of argument and long discussion at a certain stage, Prime Minister al-Huss said: Discussion of national detente has not stopped. It is public discussion of it which has stopped. He added: Lebanon's salvation lies in finding a formula for national detente. Security and military solutions are no solution for the problem from which Lebanon is suffering at present. A genuine security relaxation must be based on a political relaxation, which requires a serious confrontation of the political problems. This can only be done within the framework of so-called national detente.

About the steps accomplished in this direction, Prime Minister al-Huss said that the government has in the past sounded the opinion of all the parties about their various stands toward the basic problems. The government has formulated certain convictions and visualizations which can form a basis for the future formula of detente. Dr al-Huss explained that the formula for detente which was submitted in the past has now been overtaken by recent developments. Emphasis has now shifted from some aspects to other aspects of the formula. The mainstays of the new formula for detente are now the army and the south, although this does not mean that the new formula must contain a solution for only these two problems. He said that the regime is now in a position to submit its own formula for detente, which can be called the regime's formula.

Concerning the renewal of the mandate of the Arab Deterrent Forces and whether it is intended to reduce the number of Syrian forces serving with the Arab Deterrent Forces or to replace the Syrian forces with other Arab forces, Dr al-Huss said: This subject has not yet been officially discussed. However, Lebanon will request a renewal of the mandate of the Arab Deterrent Forces as long as there is a need for these forces. As for bringing in other Arab forces, this is out of the question.

Dr al-Huss explained that the Arab Deterrent Forces came to Lebanon to carry out a specific task--that of filling the vacuum caused by the disintegration of the Lebanese Army and the Internal Security Forces as a result of the events which Lebanon had gone through. Until the Lebanese Army is rebuilt, Lebanon will continue to need the Arab Deterrent Forces.

Concerning Lebanon's relations with the Palestinian revolution and the future of the agreements concluded with it, Dr al-Huss said that relations with the PLO are quite normal. As for the agreements, they are among the topics which must be discussed with the PLO. These agreements, however, are still valid.

Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss concluded his interview by speaking about his experience as prime minister. He said: Governing is severe suffering and requires a certain mentality, morality and frame of mind. Therefore, I will devote my full time to governing as long as I govern. As for being professional, this is something else. In view of what the responsibilities of governing require in terms of certain characteristics, morality and disposition, I might not qualify as a professional politician.

Chairs Parliamentary Meeting

NC021304Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 2 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss followed up the security situation with Interior Minister Dr Salah Salman today in light of the available information, particularly regarding the situation in the north. Minister Salman briefed Prime Minister al-Huss on the result of Salman's talks with former President Sulayman Franjiyah yesterday.

Prime Minister al-Huss then chaired a meeting of the parliamentary subcommittee stemming from the Parliamentary Justice and National Defense committees. During the meeting, the provisions of the bill on the new defense system were studied.

After the meeting, the Defense Committee chairman, Deputy Col Fu'ad Lahhud, said that another meeting will be held in the prime minister's office on Tuesday. The meeting of the Defense and Justice committees will be fixed on Thursday to discuss the proposals which the subcommittee will have prepared.

Deputy Lahhud added that it can be said that the result has become clear and only some formalities remain. These will be tackled in the presence of Defense Minister Butrus on Tuesday. Thus, the following issues will have been decided:

1. The formation of the Defense Council, its powers and its work.
2. The formation of the Military Council, its powers and its work.

It will also have been decided that the chief aides of the defense minister will be the director general of defense, the army commander, the chief of staff and the inspector general, in addition to the defense secretary general as a member of the Military Council.

The powers that are to be vested in the Defense Council, the Military Council or the aforementioned high-ranking officials will have been defined. As a result, it will not be possible to politicize the army or militarize policy. This is necessary because no army can be established without it, particularly in the democratic states.

Deputy Lahhud also expressed his optimism about national detente, should an agreement be reached on the defense law. All issues can be handled within the framework of the Chamber of Deputies, he said.

Deputy Abu Fadil said that during the meeting, he submitted a bill on the National Security Council for discussion at the upcoming meeting. This council will come under the prime minister.

BUTRUS, U.S. AMBASSADOR PARKER DISCUSS SITUATION

NC020837Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 2 Sep 78 NC

[Text] This morning Foreign and Defense Minister Fu'ad Butrus and the U.S. ambassador to Lebanon, Richard Parker, reviewed the developments in the internal situation in Lebanon and in the area.

At 0900 today, Minister Butrus met with the U.S. ambassador at the Foreign Ministry. The 1-hour meeting was attended by the first secretary at the U.S. Embassy in Beirut.

After the meeting, Ambassador Parker said that on the occasion of his return from his vacation abroad he had met with the foreign minister and exchanged views with him on the situation in the area and in Lebanon. The ambassador added: We discussed various subjects. Asked about the date of his departure from Beirut for another post, the ambassador said: One day.

V. 5 Sep 78

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LEBANON

AFP: GOVERNMENT PROPOSES TURNING COUNTRY INTO FEDERATION

NC020852Y Paris AFP in English 0840 GMT 2 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Beirut, 2 Sep (AFP)--The Lebanese Government proposes to turn the country into a federation of 12 to 14 states, the pro-Syrian newspaper ASH-SHARQ reported here today.

ASH-SHARQ quoted reliable source as saying Beirut would be a state in itself under the proposals, as well as the federal capital. The central government would be in charge of foreign policy and defense, but the states would have local administrative autonomy and an elected government as well as an "administrative governor." The Federal Parliament would consist of state representatives.

There would be central government taxes, security forces and courts, but the state would have courts for local crimes and be entitled to raise taxes within certain limits, according to the proposals. Cities could also set up special security forces. The curricula of schools would be decided by the Central Education Ministry.

The existing departments (districts) would be divided in two or more states depending on population density and natural geographical dividing lines.

VOL: BUTRUS HAS TWO CONTACTS WITH SYRIA'S KHADDAM

NC021420Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1115 GMT 2 Sep 78 NC

[Text] It has been learned from sources close to Foreign and Defense Minister Fu'ad Butrus that he had two contacts with his Syrian opposite number, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, on the current conditions in Lebanon and the area.

It has also been learned that the Lebanese and Syrian ministers have stressed the need to maintain the tranquillity prevailing in Lebanon at present to enable the officials in the two countries to tackle mutual questions.

PRESIDENT SARKIS LEAVES FOR PAPAL CELEBRATION IN ROME

NC030710Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 3 Sep 78 NC

[Excerpt] President of the Republic Ilyas Sarkis left Beirut at 0920 today for Rome to participate in the holy mass that will be celebrated on the occasion of the inauguration of His Holiness Pope John Paul I. President Sarkis is accompanied by an official delegation.

TUWAYNI MAKES STATEMENT, LEAVES FOR NEW YORK

NC041210Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 4 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Lebanon's permanent representative to the United Nations, Ambassador Ghassan Tuwayni, left Beirut today for New York to attend the upcoming UN meetings. Ambassador Tuwayni is expected to stop over for some time in the French capital before continuing on to New York.

Prior to his departure, Ambassador Tuwayni said that he will hold extensive contacts concerning the memorandum Lebanon has submitted to the UN Security Council. He confirmed he will hold a meeting with UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim concerning the situation in southern Lebanon.

He will also meet the president of the UN Security Council for this month. He will also meet individually with members of the Security Council in order to explain the situation arising from the failure to fully implement Security Council Resolutions 425 and 426. Mr Tuwayni said that he has invited representatives of the Arab group in the international organization to meet with him to be briefed on Lebanon's position and to coordinate the Arab countries' positions. He has also called for a meeting of representatives of the countries participating in UNIFIL in the event an emergency Security Council meeting is held and in preparation for the meeting scheduled on 14 September.

Asked about the contents of the memorandum submitted by Lebanon to the Security Council, Mr Tuwayni said that the contents of the memorandum will be disclosed tomorrow after it is submitted to the UN Secretary General. He added that it contains a review of the Lebanese position concerning the developments connected with the implementation of UN Security Council Resolutions 425 and 426 in southern Lebanon. The memorandum also confronts the Security Council with its responsibilities and restates the whole problem in view of the discussions being held concerning the renewal of these forces' mandate. The memorandum further assesses whatever has been implemented in this respect and the problems which have resulted from the recent situation. The memorandum points out in conclusion the need to give maximum effect to the two UN resolutions in order to carry out the international will.

MINISTER BUTRUS ON LEBANON'S MESSAGE TO UN

NC041212Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1115 GMT 4 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Ambassador Ghassan Tuwayni left for the United Nations today to meet with UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim and explain to him the contents of the memorandum which Lebanon has sent to the United Nations.

Asked how much truth there is to reports that Lebanon has requested that the UN emergency forces be turned into a deterrent force, Minister Fu'ad Butrus said: Wait for the contents of the memorandum which Lebanon has sent. I have already said that we reserve for ourselves the right to demand everything which we consider to be in our interests. We draw attention to the fact that Lebanon has the right to discuss ways of implementing the UN resolutions in the south.

Regarding the date of his visit to the United Nations, which has been approved by the cabinet, the minister said: No date has yet been fixed. Anyhow, the visit will not take place soon.

BUTRUS WILL NOT ATTEND ARAB LEAGUE COUNCIL MEETING

NC050702Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 0515 GMT 5 Sep 78 NC

[Text] It has been learned from Foreign Ministry sources that Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus has decided not to attend the Arab League Council meetings which will begin on 12 September in Cairo at the Foreign Ministers Level. Lebanon will ask Zaydan Zaydan, the charge d'affaires of the Lebanese Embassy in Cairo, to represent Lebanon at the meetings.

The decision of Minister Butrus stems from Lebanon's desire not to be drawn into Arab axes.

PHALANGIST PARTY POLITICAL BUREAU ISSUES STATEMENT

NC022053Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1915 GMT 2 Sep 78 NO

[Text] The second session of the meeting of the Phalangist Party Political Bureau held in Sayidat al-Bir to discuss the security and political situation in Lebanon ended at 1830 today. The Bureau held its first session under the chairmanship of Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil at 1000 today. The first session lasted until 1330. The second session began at 1500 and lasted until 1830. The Bureau issued the following statement, which was read to the press by Deputy Edmond Rinq:

The Political Bureau of the Lebanese Phalangist Party, which met in Sayidat al-Bir on Saturday, 2 September 1978, after reviewing the General situation in the country from its various security, political and social aspects, and after discussing the available current facts, declares the following:

1. The Bureau affirms that the Lebanese people want to live in peace. They are entitled to it and they deserve it because of their costly sacrifices and heroic steadfastness. They call on the fraternal and friendly peoples and states to understand their situation, respect their wishes and extend practical assistance to them to overcome their difficulties, through which they have been passing for several years, and to shoulder the results of circumstances beyond their control and actions beyond their capabilities.
2. The bureau calls on the government and all the officials to adopt all the necessary immediate measures to stop the deterioration in the security situation, prevent violations which take place under the guise of legality, and restore normality in all areas, particularly in the north, Al-Biq'a', and Beirut and its suburbs.
3. The bureau appeals to all people of good will to cooperate in order to reconsolidate Lebanese ranks and achieve national detente and build the national and democratic institutions, particularly the army and the Internal Security Forces.
4. The bureau urges the responsible authorities and the government departments to exert a joint effort in order to have production units, economic enterprises and public services resume their work.
5. The Bureau urges the government to intensify its efforts to extend relief to the evacuees, secure their quick return to their homes, compensate them for their losses, and guarantee the safety, freedom and dignity of the people under national sovereignty and independence of the state, on the basis of the constitution and Lebanese laws, the respect of the Arab League Charter, the UN Charter, and the international Declaration of human rights.
6. The Political Bureau will continue to observe and follow the situation through the party's Emergency Committee under the leadership of party leader Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil. The Bureau will meet again to issue a comprehensive statement on the General Lebanese situation and its views on the future.

UNIFIED FORCES COMMANDER ADDRESSES RALLY

NC030725Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 0515 GMT 3 Sep 78 NC

[Text] The Lebanese Unified Forces commander, Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil, has addressed a party and popular rally in Kasrawan. He said: The Kasrawan area is Lebanon's hope for the present and the future. I am confident that the end is near and that our martyrs will not have shed their blood in vain. We have triumphed in the past and with the strength of our faith and efforts we will triumph today as well.

Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil added: We are playing a fateful role, particularly amid this campaign that is being launched against the Phalangist Party, the National Liberal Party and their allies. We have also noted that reality will impose itself regardless of what we have done and are doing. The intentions of the aggressors have been clear and have become clearer than ever. We must not forget that ever since they entered Lebanon, and particularly our areas, the Arab Deterrent Forces have never had a deterrent nature.

PHALANGIST LEADER DISCUSSES CURRENT SITUATION

NC041748Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 4 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil chaired two working meetings today: The first, at 1000, was held by the partisan Emergency Committee; the second, at 1200, by the Political Bureau. The current situation was reviewed in both meetings, and discussions were held on the broad outlines of the principles which were laid down by the Political Bureau in the meeting which took place in Sayyidat al-Bir Monastery on Saturday.

After the meeting of the Political Bureau, the Phalangist leader said that the discussions dealt with political and security affairs in the light of reports about an upcoming explosion. Al-Jumayyil added: We also dealt with areas which are still untouched by the clashes and the situation of the evacuees. Al-Jumayyil went on to say: We are discussing the formulation of general principles which might serve as a national basis--and I do not say political--for a Lebanese detente; because a discussion of detente in various councils and meetings cannot lead to the desired result.

It is not important whether the Moslems agree with one another--and perhaps they do, in fact, agree with one another. It is also not important whether the Christians agree with one another--and perhaps they also agree with one another. It is, however, most important that the Moslems and the Christians should agree with each other. This agreement should emanate from basic principles which should take Lebanon's national reality into consideration, and should also determine the country's identity. Any meeting that does not take these principle facts into consideration will ultimately be only a political meeting and not a national detente.

Al-Jumayyil concluded by saying: If detente means a government detente, as stated by Prime Minister Al-Huss, then let there be a national meeting to discuss all the subjects. It is heresy if we remain bogged down in our present situation in which each of us is living his own life while the country and the people slide, day after day, into a deep abyss.

V. 5 Sep 78

G 10

LEBANON

VOL: POSSIBLE EXPLOSION IN SITUATION BEFORE 6 SEPTEMBER

NC040740Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 0715 GMT 4 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Lebanese intelligence organs have submitted a report to the Lebanese defense minister expressing their fear of a possible explosion in Lebanon before 6 September.

Informed sources say this report prompted Minister Fu'ad Butrus to stay in Lebanon and not join President Sarkis in his visit to the Vatican.

DORY SHAM'UN RETURNS HOME FROM EUROPE

NC050750Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 0715 GMT 5 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Dory Sham'un, secretary general of the National Liberal Party, has returned to Beirut after a tour of European capitals. He had contacts in Europe with a number of officials to win their support for the Lebanese cause.

DETERRENT FORCES CONTINUE SEARCH IN BSHARRI AREA

NC011658Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1615 GMT 1 Sep 78 NC

[Text] The Arab Deterrent Forces continued their search operation this afternoon in the Bsharri area between Braysat and Bqirgasha. During their operation, they blew up the Phalangist headquarters in Braysat. They also blew up and set on fire a number of houses.

Issue Communique

NC011951Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 1 Sep 78 NC

[Text] The Arab Deterrent Forces Command issued the following communique this evening:

Adding to its communique issued on 31 August 1978 on the Braysat village ambush of a supply vehicle belonging to the Arab Deterrent Forces, the Arab Deterrent Forces Command announces that its forces have completed their pursuit of the perpetrators and have apprehended four persons with their weapons. The deterrent forces also found one 37-mm gun and other individual weapons and ammunition in the places from which fire was directed at the supply vehicle. One gunman was killed and two others were wounded in the operation.

While the deterrent forces refer to an investigating committee every responsible person who departs from the letter and spirit of issued orders in carrying out his duties, the command will not accept, under any circumstances, that this be used as an excuse to inflict harm on any of its forces which are carrying out their duties in other places in the country. Retaliation in such cases will be decisive and swift.

VOL: SYRIANS INSTALL SAM-6 BASES AT RIYAQ AIRFIELD

NC011218Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1115 GMT 1 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Travelers from Al-Biqa' have said that Syrian forces have entered Riyaq airport and installed bases for SAM-6 rockets there. The travelers have also said that Syrian platoons are moving toward the capital, Beirut.

VOICE OF LEBANON REPORTS SHELLING IN AYN AR-RUMMANAH

NC020625Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 0515 GMT 2 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Reports received by the Voice of Lebanon this morning indicate that strong reinforcements and military concentrations have been amassed in the Hursh Thabit area. Tunnels are also being dug in the same area.

Intensive gunfire and shelling were heard early this morning. The 'Ayn ar-Rummanah area was the target of this Syrian fire. Latest reports received by the Voice of Lebanon indicate that there was intensive sniper fire in 'Ayn ar-Rummanah this morning. The reports also say that tunnels were being dug in the Chevrolet area, which was also being reinforced with vehicles and weapons.

At midnight last night some Syrians tried to infiltrate into 'Ayn ar-Rummanah from the Al-Hazda area. The inhabitants intercepted them and as revenge the Syrians resumed shelling the area.

Meanwhile, reports received in the past 24 hours indicate that Syrian reinforcements of equipment and men are arriving in Al-Biqah. They are being stationed in strategic areas or new positions where they are installing bases for rockets and other military equipment.

Political observers and diplomats are surprised that such equipment is being brought into Lebanese towns and villages since there are no enemies, criminals or murderers there.

Syrian Movements Reported

NC021211Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1115 GMT 2 Sep 78 NC

[Excerpt] In Al-Biqah, the Voice of Lebanon received information from its correspondent indicating that the Syrian forces are continuing to reinforce their positions, especially in 'Anjar, (?Misbil) 'Anjar, the area surrounding Shtawrah, Qabb Ilyas and Dahr al-Baydar. The Syrian forces have installed rocket networks equipped with radar and have established eight antiaircraft artillery emplacements.

Security reports from Al-Biqah indicate that strict security precautions have been taken around the houses of senior Syrian officers in the area. These officers change their sleeping quarters almost every night and have sent their families to Damascus.

Other reports from the north indicate that last night Syrian forces entered Ilyas 'Isa's house in Kaf Hazir in Al-Kurah, seized its contents and demolished it. At the same time, these forces demolished Nasim 'Uwdah's house in the same town.

The reports further say that the Syrian forces are threatening to demolish the Phalangist headquarters in Kafr Hazir.

However, what has attracted the attention of observers about these operations is that the deterrent forces are carrying out these arbitrary measures with the help of the Syrian Social Nationalist Party and a local group.

Syrian Reinforcements

NC021240Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1115 GMT 2 Sep 78 NC

[Statement issued 2 September by 5th Branch of the Lebanese Forces Command]

[Text] For the past 48 hours, the Syrian regular forces have been reinforcing their positions in Lebanon: 40 trucks each towing a 4-barrelled 14.5-mm antiaircraft gun and large quantities of ammunition and weapons have entered Lebanon by way of Al-Masna'.

Within the framework of these reinforcements, units of the Syrian armored corps have been carrying out nightly maneuvers and using new equipment with infrared sighting devices.

The Syrian forces have started to follow a new method in the fighting. This method was initiated in the 'Ayn ar-Rummanah front on the night of 1 September.

Syrian Shelling, Other Incidents

NC031908Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1815 GMT 3 Sep 78 NC

[Excerpts] The latest information available to the Voice of Lebanon indicates that a Lebanese soldier was killed and 10 others were wounded during indiscriminate Syrian shelling. The shelling was directed at the towns of Al-Hadath, B'abda and Tibnay and extended to the Defense Ministry and the forests surrounding it.

The Syrians fired at a Lebanese Army ambulance when it tried to evacuate the wounded. The shelling is still continuing on the combat lines of B'abda, Tibnay, Al-Hadath and the Defense Ministry.

At 2100, the 5th Branch of the Lebanese Forces Command issued the following statement: At 1820 on Sunday, 3 September, the Syrian regular forces began an intensive artillery and rockets barrage against the Al-Hadath-B'abda area. Eight civilians were wounded. Mortars, rocket launchers and tank guns were used.

'Ayn ar-Rummanah and Ash-Shiyah and their combat lines came under intermittent shelling and intensive sniping which created tension and brought movement to a standstill in these areas.

As far as the situation in the north of the country is concerned, security reports note that a guarded calm reigns in this area. Syria has reinforced its men and equipment on the second slope of the Cedars Mountain. An atmosphere of terror and fear continues to grip all the areas of the north. Other security reports note new Syrian reinforcements of a number of positions in Al-Biqa'.

A fire broke out this morning in Bkirki forest. It took the residents, helped by the army and members of the fire brigade, 2 and 1/2 hours to put the fire out.

V. 5 Sep 78

G 13

LEBANON

DETERRENT FORCES' STATEMENT ON BEIRUT INCIDENT

NC031920Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 3 Sep 78 NC

[Text] A responsible source of the Arab Deterrent Forces Command has stated the following:

At 1820 today, an armed group approached the positions of the Arab Deterrent Forces south of Al-Hadath and began digging a trench only a few dozen meters from these positions. The armed group was warned to stop work, but it did not heed the warning. On the contrary, the armed elements opened machinegun fire at the deterrent forces. This compelled the deterrent forces to return the fire. The situation escalated and RPG's and mortars were used by the armed elements. At this point the deterrent forces shelled the sources of fire with appropriate weapons and silenced them. The shooting ceased at 1930. One soldier was killed and three others were wounded as a result of the shooting. It has been learned that three members of the armed group were wounded.

BEIRUT RADIO REPORTS SUBURBS QUIET 4 SEPTEMBER

NC040645Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 4 Sep 78 NC

[Text] According to the security reports this morning, calm now prevails in the capital's suburbs which were the scene of clashes and shooting yesterday.

VOICE OF LEBANON REPORTS RELATIVE CALM IN BEIRUT

NC050700Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 0515 GMT 5 Sep 78 NC

[Excerpts] Lebanese-Syrian contacts have been held without much publicity in order to create a quiet atmosphere during the convocation of the Camp David summit. According to observers, the prevailing belief over the past few days that there is going to be an explosion in the situation prior to the Camp David summit has now subsided. This is despite the fact that security incidents took place during the night on some fronts. However, last night was relatively calm compared with the clashes which broke out on Sunday-Monday night.

INA: 15 ISRAELI MILITARY EXPERTS ENTER SOUTHERN LEBANON

JN011205Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1150 GMT 1 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Beirut, 1 September--Security sources told the INA correspondent in southern Lebanon today that 15 Zionist military experts have entered the central sector of southern Lebanon. The sources said that these experts have already begun supervising the training of the rightwing militia on the use of new weapons recently received by two training camps in the towns of Marun ar-Ras and 'Ayn Ibl.

The INA correspondent also reports that the rightwing militia have kidnaped five citizens from 'Alma ash-Sha'b town on charges of collaboration with the nationalist forces. He adds that the inhabitants of the town submitted protest memos to the official authorities demanding the release of the citizens and the end of such incidents.

USSR, SYRIA ISSUE JOINT COMMUNIQUE FOLLOWING TALKS

For the text of the joint communique issued by the Soviet Union and Syria following the visit of Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam to Moscow, see the Middle East & North Africa section of the 5 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

AL-BA'TH: CAMP DAVID TO BRING MILITARY THREAT

JN021607Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 2 Sep 78 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] The newspaper AL-BA'TH today publishes its weekly article under the headline "The Possible and Impossible and Points of Agreement in the Current Slogans in the Area," commenting on the situation in the Middle East before the convening of the Camp David summit.

The paper says: It seems clear that at this stage imperialism and Israel are focusing on three main goals as well as on the areas of Arab weakness. These goals are: 1) admitting Israeli military superiority and spreading this recognition at the pan-Arab level, making it a factor in any Arab decision; the necessities of this course entail dealing a new military blow to Lebanon and Syria before and during the Camp David summit; 2) admitting that political and diplomatic efforts are the only way to a solution; this course limits action to diplomatic means and negotiations, ruling out pan-Arab military efforts; 3) admitting that the United States leads the peace process in the area; this entails increasing political and economic Arab dealings with Washington.

These three goals are not theoretical or dreams in the U.S. and Israeli minds. These goals demonstrate an attitude with material and tangible signs. This prompts us to stress that any Israeli threat must be interpreted in practical rather than political terms. The Zionist enemy has enough snares and facilities to carry out his constant dream of aggression and expansion.

At such a stage when Camp David is at the doors of sad Cairo and occupied Jerusalem, we must consider the situation from a practical rather than a political point of view. We must deal with the Israeli military threat to strike at Lebanon and Syria. We must also discuss possible efforts after the Camp David summit to gather the Arab ranks in order to replace peace with capitulation and the unity of ranks with agreement on the points of weakness.

Concluding its article, AL-BA'TH says: It seems that whether Camp David ends in success or failure, the only alternative to this conference and to the so-called Arab solidarity will be a direct and wide-scale Israeli aggression against Lebanon and Syria.

In view of Arab weakness and the enthusiastic commitment by the Egyptian, Phalangist and Sham'unist sides and in view of the increasing attitude of outbidding and trading in slogans, all hostile sides bet they will succeed in establishing a capitulatory solution. They also bet on Israel's success in striking at Lebanon and nationalist Syria.

Although we do not have the right to dispute other people's convictions, we in Arab Syria, as great leader Al-Asad said, can make our calculations as our pan-Arab commitments and interests dictate to us. Perhaps the first of these calculations is to foil Camp David and the aggression against us in Lebanon.

ALGERIA

APS REPLIES TO MOROCCAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S CHARGES

LD311408Y Algiers APS in French 0900 GMT 31 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Algiers, APS--The French news agency AFP has repeated the information invented by Rabat reporting an ambush which elements of the Algerian regular army reportedly carried out on a detachment of Moroccan auxiliary forces in the Oued Draa area.

The same source reports a statement by the Moroccan minister of foreign affairs, who says that his government "will not be able to remain passive in the face of such an act" and that it "considers it to be its duty to exercise its legitimate right of defense."

This procedure is not new. It aims once more at blaming Algeria for the POLISARIO Front's [PF] liberation struggle and the reverses suffered by the Moroccan Army and diplomacy. Thus, these bellicose words are not surprising, as they come from a regime which is a past master at perfecting vulgar maneuvers of diversion and provocation.

The Saharan fighters, who have practically immobilized the monarchist occupation army in the Western Sahara by inflicting severe losses on it, have for some time been fighting on the aggressor's own territory.

The operations which have just taken place at Big Anzaren and Tizgui Remz [place names as received] in southern Morocco, resulted in heavy losses on the royal army's side.

This latest military setback, which once again illustrates the capacity and the degree of combativeness of the Saharan Liberation Army, does not alone explain in the accusations leveled once more at Algeria. It is appropriate to put this vulgar plot of a tottering throne into its real context. The Saharan question is on the agenda of all the international organizations concerned, and positions adopted in favor of the PF and of a political solution to the problem are being increasingly confirmed. Similarly, a desire for peace is being expressed by the new Mauritanian leaders and the POLISARIO Front, the latter having decided upon a unilateral cease-fire with regard to Nouakchott.

It is this reality which truly gives the Rabat sovereign a sour taste and which is at the core of the latest accusations made against Algeria.

Is it necessary to deny the allegations made by the Moroccan minister of foreign affairs? Is it necessary to say that no Algerian soldier has ever set foot on Moroccan soil?

In fact, one wonders if the current Moroccan maneuvers, added to the recent statements of King Hassan II that he "would never tolerate a regime which differs ideologically from Morocco and Mauritania on the southern borders of his kingdom," are not part of a diversionary plan aimed at distracting the attention of world public opinion from the real dimensions of the Saharan question, which remains a decolonization problem, in order to center it on border tension between Algeria and Morocco, the latter created entirely by the Rabat leaders.

In any case, these diversionary, provocative maneuvers cannot intimidate Algeria nor lead it to renounce its policy of nonaggression and support for the just cause of the Saharan people.

ALGIERS SCORES 'BELLICOSE STATEMENTS' FROM MOROCCO

LD012150Y Algiers Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 1 Sep 78 LD

[Text] For some days false accusations and bellicose statements against Algeria have been coming from Morocco. The deliberately aggressive tone of Rabat's leaders and the hysterical attacks of the Moroccan press have taken on new and dangerous dimensions lately, after the recent military operations successfully launched by the Saharan fighters against the Moroccan annexationist troops. What is going on? Why these falsehoods about Algeria? Our country has already let it be known--weighing its words as it always does--that any attack against its territory will meet with the firmest response.

One may ask, of course, whether the press campaign mounted in Morocco has another maneuver of Hassan II behind it. His soldiers in the Western Sahara are in complete disarray, and observers are in agreement over this. So it is a failure in an aggressive undertaking which is thus pushing the king to point his finger at Algeria. But other reasons may make him even more perturbed. We know that the process of peace recently appears to have created less unfavourable conditions and that important changes have occurred in Mauritania. In fact, the new leaders of Nouakchott have talked about peace. The POLISARIO Front, as we know, has decided on a truce on this front, meaning by this that it will not be the one to hamper peace efforts provided its people and its right to self-determination are recognized.

[Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic at 2200 GMT on 1 September broadcasts a similar item which includes the following additional paragraph: "Revolutionary Algeria paid the price of her freedom in the great November revolution. There is no need for it to risk the lives of its sons again, but we say plainly: He who commits aggression against the freedom and honor of our soil will receive tit for tat. The result will be a burden on the aggressors."]

MALI FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES AFTER 24-HOUR VISIT

LD011252Y Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 1 Sep 78 LD

[Summary] The foreign minister of Mali left after a 24-hour visit during which he delivered to Boumediene a message from the president of Mali. The minister also met a Saharan delegation.

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI ADDRESSES RALLY ON REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

LD020122Y Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 2025 GMT 1 Sep 78 LD

[Speech by Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, chairman of the Revolution Command Council, secretary general of the General People's Congress and general secretary of the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress, at a public rally at Al-Khadra Square in Tripoli to celebrate the ninth anniversary of the 1 September revolution--live]

[Excerpts] In the pan-Arab field, we stand today with a crop of useful but bitter experiences. However, these experiences provide proof of the unionist character of the 1 September revolution and of our belief in the need for the unity of the Arab nation. Our six attempts have undoubtedly contributed to bringing the unity day closer despite their ostensible failure.

On the day of the proclamation of the Jarba Declaration the suppressed feelings of unity found an outlet. Thousands of youth chanted before President Bourguiba and before me. They cheered in Tunisia for Arab unity, Arab nationalism and the one Arab nation. [applause]

The Jarba Declaration has been made ineffective temporarily. But the generation of unity in Tunisia and Libya--nobody can stop its effectiveness.

True, brothers, in the past we rushed toward the realization of Arab unity prompted by emotions, without any theory and without any content for unity. We did not make clear in which interests of popular forces, social sectors and class the question of unity was being settled. Today, however, a new, historic thesis heralding a serious change in the political system and economic and social building of the whole world has become our guide and the beacon for all the Arab masses on the road to unity and a beacon for all the world peoples. That thesis is the Green Book.

The rejectionist stands adopted by Arab regionalism against Arab unity and against the serious, sincere attempts by the Libyans have led to the birth of a new method for the realization of Arab unity--namely, the method of popular revolution whose means are the revolutionary committees, which are not tools of instigation of revolution.

The revolutionary committees will spread everywhere throughout the Arab homeland to bring about a pan-Arab popular revolution and unify the Arab nation and solve its political problems. [applause, cheers] Thus, revolutionary committees will spread everywhere in the Arab homeland, to bring about the national popular revolution, to unify the Arabs and to solve their political, economic and social problems according to the precepts of the Green Book. With undoubting faith in the destiny of the Arabs, with an unflinching determination to continue the struggle for the unity of the Arabs, with a scientific realization of the necessity for unity, we [word indistinct] God, as we leave the 9th year and meet the 10th year of the revolution, on the long road of struggle and historic change.

Free brothers, from the ninth anniversary onward, the revolution must be distinguished from power. To be honest with you, I must say that during the last 9 years we had to fuse the revolution with power and to practice the jointly [words indistinct]. But the revolution is not power; practicing the revolution and power together led us to believe that the revolution was power. From now on, however, power must be exercised separately. But this does not mean that henceforth the exercise of power will not be revolutionary. Power is exercised in a revolutionary manner; it will be a revolutionary power; this will be confirmed by separating the revolution from power. The fact that the revolution will be outside power will make power a revolutionary power. The opposite could have happened when we merged power with the revolution: power could have become nonrevolutionary, since the revolution was above it and around it, encouraging it and exercising a revolutionary surveillance over it.

From now on, all power will be fully exercised by the masses through the popular committees and congresses. The masses, organized through the popular congresses, are the ones who own authority in the Socialist People's Libyan and Arab Jamahiriyyah and nobody else will have authority. They alone have the right to make decisions and promulgate laws.

They alone have the right to form the popular committees throughout the Jamahiriyah, from provincial committees up to the general popular committee. They alone have the right to choose the secretariats for the congresses, starting from the basic congresses up to the general secretariat. They alone have the power to dissolve them and reconsider their members. The popular authority rests with the popular congresses; the popular committees are the executive instruments.

The masses have the power in the congresses, committees and secretariats. They alone, with their free will, have the right to exercise this power to the exclusion of others. The people have the right to choose whomever they wish to membership on the secretariats, including the general secretariat, the general secretary and members of the popular committees, including the general popular committee.

As for me, personally, I will exercise no authority from now on. The authority shall be vested in the masses.

For the first time in the world, revolutionary organizations are being formed which exercise no authority. This proves the historic character of the Great 1 September Revolution and its sincerity toward the masses. The revolutionary committees will exercise revolutionary action and instigate the masses to exercise authority and enable them to do so. They will contribute by maintaining revolutionary control, which differs from administrative control and the auditing of accounts, for it is a revolutionary control.

In fulfillment of these concepts, [words indistinct] and to start this great historic change, I call on the workers of Jamahiriyah throughout Libya to march--after my speech--directly to seize factories and production establishments. Let the Libyan workers throughout the Jamahiriyah--following this speech--march on the hundreds of factories and seize their full rights in production [words indistinct]. Let them turn themselves into partners. If the revolution of Libyan workers triumphs tonight, then this must unhesitatingly be considered as world workers' day, because it will be the day on which the workers of one of the countries of the international community turned from being hired hands into partners by means of revolution. This will be the first victory of hired hands in human history.

Free brothers, workers: The hour of the worker has come. The zero hour for the social revolution in Libya has struck. Today, the holy march of the toilers will begin--the toilers whose rights are usurped, who are oppressed and who are the producers who are forced to give up their produce in return for a temporary wage in an exploitive society.

Dear brothers, those who seek any kind of coexistence with the enemy in fact want to keep the poisonous dagger planted in the heart of the Arab nation. Dear brothers, those who try to coexist with the enemy are trying to secure the impossible before the masses of the Arab nation and are only plowing in the sea.

Dear brothers, the Zionist enemy and the allies of the Zionist enemy must realize that the free Arabs--that is, the voice of the Libyan people and the Arab [words indistinct]--that we shall tear up any agreement signed by any deviator from the will of the Arab nation, from steadfastness and from popular confrontation. We will tear it up (?in time), whether signed in Jerusalem, the American Black [as heard] House, or in David's stable.

The enemy must realize that we shall continue to fight until we perish or he perishes. The world must understand that what was created in Palestine after 1948 was a racist, colonialist entity founded on Palestinian territory. We recognize only the presence of those oriental Jews who lived for thousands of years side by side with the Palestinian Arabs in Palestine--prior to 1948. But what was founded in Palestine after 1948 is no more than an imperialist, racist phenomenon which must be eliminated. As it should be, it is now about to end. The phenomenon is ending in Rhodesia, in Zimbabwe. The phenomenon of Israel will end from the land of Palestine. The phenomenon of the racist white government in South Africa will end, too, so that Namibia and South Africa will be free. [Applause, Cheers]

Brothers, we can never abandon our (?assigned) role of helping to liberate the African Continent from the regimes of racial discrimination. Thus, we declare that hundreds and thousands of the youth of the African liberation movements are being trained on Libyan soil and (?are sent) on every occasion to fight the battle of liberation in Africa. [Applause]

Furthermore, it is the duty of the SPLAJ masses through their popular congresses to define their role in the liberation of the African Continent. You must shoulder the responsibility for this duty. You must turn yourselves into a confrontation state alongside Mozambique, the Namibia liberation movement SWAPO, people of the Zimbabwe and the people of South Africa. You must turn into a confrontation state against the regimes of racial discrimination which occupy parts of the African territory, of which the Libyan territory is a part. [cheers]

After this statement, symbolic formations of the Jamahiriya Armed Forces--in a salute to the ninth anniversary of the Great 1 September Revolution--will pass in front of us and we can see advanced and dangerous weapons for the first time. The doors and windows of our houses and our sky were shaken this evening by happiness when MIG-25 aircraft flew over, piloted by your sons and brothers. The appearance of the MIG-25 in greeting the ninth anniversary of the great revolution in the Libyan sky was a surprise of the [words indistinct].

Thus, from the American F-5, which we have placed in the base's garbage can, to the MIG-25: the comparison between the American F-5 and the Soviet MIG-25 is that of a bird to a falcon or a rabbit to a lion, but this is how we were and this is what we have become.

A word of gratitude: I say, Libyan men and women, that today and always we must greet Arab Libyan-Soviet friendship and appreciate the sincere role played by the USSR in enabling us to get the most modern weapons in the world. The brave Libyan men and women fighters will not (?bring into disrepute) the mighty Soviet weapons now in their hands, men and women. [applause]

We must express gratitude to the Yugoslavs, Poles, Czechs, Romanians, Hungarians, Bulgarians and the (?Koreans) who together with the USSR helped to equip us with various arms and trained our sons and brothers in using them until the sons of the Jamahiriya have been able--in a short time, with the assistance of those friends--to pilot ocean-going submarines in the depths of the ocean and to fly the strategic MIG-25 high in the sky. [applause]

In particular we must greet our Pakistani brothers, whom we do not consider foreigners, and I must finally greet the free unionists officers and their brave soldiers who exploded the Great 1 September Revolution. Let the March go forward!

Military Parade

LD020204 [Editorial Report LD] Following Al-Qadhdhafi's speech, Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic at 2135 GMT on 1 September continues its live coverage of the rally at Al-Khadra square in Tripoli in celebration of the ninth anniversary of the 1 September revolution with an announcer-read description of a military parade.

At 2135 GMT the officer commanding the parade comes forward to the main rostrum in a jeep and informs head of state Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi that the parade is about to begin. The officer salutes the supreme commander. The parade begins at 2139 GMT and lasts 2 hours and 10 minutes.

As the parade begins the announcer reports that in the square is "a missile that can be fired across the border" [sarukh abir al-hudud]. The announcer describes how quickly the Libyan missile unit was able to install it on its base. This proves, he says, that the Libyans can absorb modern weapons.

At 2143 GMT the announcer states that the parade is led by a military band playing martial music, with a motorcycle escort. This is followed by an officer carrying the Libyan flag. Then officers carrying the colors of the various units pass by the rostrum. Detachments of cadets from the military academy, the naval academy, the air academy, the air defense college and other detachments march past saluting the main rostrum.

The announcer then reports on the members of the armed forces marching past the rostrum. At 2150 GMT thousands of infantrymen are marching past. At 2155 GMT members of the air force and men of the air defense force march past. At 2159 GMT the announcer says men of the shock troops are marching past and he adds: "We are awaiting the surprise of the parade--the suicide troop" [al-quwwat al-intihariyah].

At 2202 GMT the announcer reports that men of the popular resistance force are marching past, followed at 2209 GMT by the military police on motorcycles. Mechanized units then march by along with signal units and crews manning telecommunications sets mounted on jeeps. The engineers then pass the rostrum and they are followed by antiarmor artillery units.

At 2234 GMT the announcer says that armored scout cars used for reconnaissance purposes are driving past, and one minute later armored vehicles drive by. At 2239 GMT the announcer reports that amphibious armored troops carriers are passing by. Then more armored vehicles drive past which the announcer refers to as (BMB) armored vehicles. According to the announcer, these vehicles are amphibious, armored, tracked vehicles having an antiarmor gun, a machine gun, rockets and night-vision equipment.

Throughout the parade the announcer reminds listeners that the units passing the rostrum are symbolic units of the Libyan Armed Forces and he says: "We have much more equipment and many more men."

At 2250 GMT rocket-artillery units march past. The announcer says: "I also see in the distance a new kind of rocket artillery. This is a modern weapon and is going on parade for the first time."

At 2254 GMT field artillery units and long-range heavy artillery pieces pass the rostrum. According to the announcer, these heavy artillery pieces are used only by the army of the country--which is not identified--that which manufactured them and by Libya.

At 2300 GMT units of the missile force which has the aforementioned missiles capable of crossing the border march past. According to the announcer these missiles are carried on transporters.

At 2315 GMT the announcer reports that units of the air defense force are passing the rostrum. Along with the units are missiles capable of hitting low-flying aircraft. The announcer says these missiles are carried by armored vehicles. The announcer states that only the manufacturing country--again unspecified--and Libya have these missiles. According to the announcer, Al-Kahdra Square is at this time filled with various long-range and short-range missiles.

At 2321 GMT the tank corps of T-62 tanks passes by. The announcer says that it has been decided to parade only the T-62 tanks because the T-62 is famous for its strong armor and the precision of its gun and is known for its fire power. The tanks are followed by vehicles carrying equipment for building bridges.

At 2340 GMT more artillery units march past.

At 2345 GMT the national anthem is played and the parade ends.

Aside from the announcement at 2159 GMT, there is no further reference to "the suicide troop."

JANA REPORTS WORKERS TAKE OVER PRODUCTION CENTERS

LD021210Y Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1002 GMT 2 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Tripoli, 1 Sep, JANA--Masses of workers marched to production centers and took over authority immediately after brother Col Mu'ammr al-Qadhafi had finished giving an important revolutionary communique last night.

The masses of the workers then sent brother Col Mu'ammr al-Qadhafi cables confirming that they had taken over authority at those centers with a spirit of responsibility and complete belief in the achievement of the society of partners and not wage-earners.

JABIR, JALLUD ATTEND NAVAL OFFICERS GRADUATION CEREMONY

LD311244Y Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 31 Aug 78 LD

[Summary] Tripoli--A ceremony was held yesterday evening at the naval college in Tripoli to mark the graduation of another group of Arab Libyan naval officers. The ceremony was attended by Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud and Brig Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir.

Brig Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir delivered a speech on the occasion. He said: "Today we are witnessing the graduation of another group of naval officers who will join their bases and naval units operating on our shores from Ra's Ajdir to Bardiyah. He said that the interest of the revolution in the navy was a permanent and strong interest. He emphasized that our naval forces will become a force that will have its position on the southern shores of the Mediterranean and that the next few years will witness great changes in our naval forces. Brig Abu Bakr Yunis urged to graduates to exert efforts and bear responsibilities to build our armed forces."

JABIR ADDRESSES AIR DEFENSE COLLEGE GRADUATION

LD011734Y Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 1 Sep 78 LD

[Speech by Brig Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the Libyan Armed Forces, at graduation ceremony at the air defense college on 31 August--recorded]

[Excerpt] It gives me pleasure on behalf of the leader of the revolution and the supreme commander of the armed forces [applause] to share with you the ceremony of the graduation of another group of officers from the air defense college. The length and breadth of the Jamahiriya requires that the Libyan Arab Armed Forces build an air defense capable of checking aggression and capable of discovering aggression before it is committed.

Brothers, the air defense in the Jamahiriya has serious duties, duties that require it to be vigilant and alert in normal and abnormal situations because it is a force which has the task of discovering the targets and subsequently of destroying these air targets. Therefore at all times and instances it must be permanently vigilant. Every member of the air defense is called upon to be vigilant and alert and to work tirelessly so that we can preserve our Jamahiriya from air aggression.

Brothers, our air defense in the Jamahiriya is developing fast and in a diversified manner [words indistinct] and air raids. (?Therefore) the air defense in the Jamahiriya is a defense capable [words indistinct] according to the plan to protect the skies of the Jamahiriya. [applause]

On this occasion I would like to thank and salute you and to thank everyone who participated with us in the building of the air defense. [applause] I thank in particular the Soviet Union, which supplied us with networks of air defense [applause] and all the socialist bloc which participated with us in the building of this defense system. [applause]

TURKISH DELEGATION MEETS WITH FOREIGN SECRETARIAT OFFICIAL

NC030936Y Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 3 Sep 78 p 6 NC

[Text] Tripoli--ANKA [ANKARA NEWS AGENCY]--The secretary general for foreign relations of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Ahmad (Shahhati), has received the Turkish delegation which is in Libya to attend the anniversary ceremonies of the 1 September 1969 revolution. In a speech during the reception (Shahhati) said:

"We believe that the NATO alliance will not defend Turkey. In the event of a threat, Turkey will not get any help from NATO. We find it strange that Turkey, which helps others, is in the position of needing to be defended by others. NATO is an aggressive pact."

Stating that Turkey's withdrawal from NATO is the primary condition for raising Turkish-Libyan relations to a high level, Ahmad (Shahhati) said: "We believe that the West is playing an active role in destroying Turkey's political and economic life. The Turkish nation will undoubtedly overcome these difficulties, and in doing so it will find major support from the Islamic world."

"We must take up our relations with Turkey in two phases. The first is the strategic phase--that is, the long-term planned political phase. [as published]

"When we meet our Turkish brothers we ask them: Where does Turkey stand? Does it stand with the West or with the East? Is it Western or Oriental?

"Turkey's relations with the NATO alliance present a problem to us. This subject is also an important element affecting the development of our relations.

"Turkey's withdrawal from NATO would, of course, help the development of our relations. We consider NATO an aggressive pact. We see it as directed against the Islamic world as well as the Third World.

"Following the 1969 revolution we closed down all American and British bases in our country. After we closed the bases, our relations with the whole world developed in a healthy manner. Before we did that they used to tell us that if we closed the American and British bases we would be threatened by communist occupation and we would be under the communist yoke. That was the way they used to scare us. But after we closed the bases, such a threat did not materialize; it did not exist anyway. Now we have found the way to insure rapid development. We have always had respect for Turkey's domestic policies. We have great respect for the Turkish nation's decisions and we never think of interfering with Turkey's policies. However, we would like to express our ideas openly. We are convinced that NATO has never provided a defense for Turkey, nor will it ever do so. We find it strange that Turkey, which helps others, is in need of being defended by other countries. We believe that Turkey must withdraw from NATO for long-term strategic cooperation between the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Turkey."

TURKISH CHIEF OF STAFF DEPARTS FOLLOWING VISIT

LD041656Y Tripoli JANA in English 1440 GMT 4 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpts] Tripoli, September 4, JANA--The Turkish chief-of-staff, Major General Kenan Evren, has left Tripoli this morning, at the end of his visit to the Jamahiriya during which he shared the great joy of the Libyan Arab masses on the occasion of the 9th anniversary of the Great 1st September Revolution.

The Turkish chief of staff in a statement to JANA before his departure, expressed his happiness to share with the people of the Jamahiriya the joy of celebrating their national day. He added that he extended to Colonel al-Qadhafi and the Jamahiriya people the greetings of the Turkish president, government and people.

He expressed his pride with and admiration for the achievements he has seen in the Jamahiriya and said that the high standards reached by the Libyan Arab Armed Forces affirmed the attention paid by the 1st September Revolution to arm the entire Libyan Arab people.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH ECUADOR

LD030728Y Tripoli JANA in English 1435 GMT 2 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Tripoli, September 2, JANA--A joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Jamahiriya and the Republic of Ecuador was issued last night. Following is its full text:

The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah and the Republic of Ecuador, stemming from their desire to strengthen their relations of friendship and to develop cooperation between their two countries, have decided to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level.

The two parties will, in the appropriate time, appoint their respective heads of diplomatic missions to Tripoli and Quito.

MOROCCO

ALGERIAN REPLY TO PROTEST RECEIVED IN RABAT

LD032146Y Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 3 Sep 78 LD

[Text] On 2 September 1978, Mr Abdelaziz Bennani, secretary general of the Ministry of State for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, received the charge d'affaires of the UAE, who is in charge of Algerian interests in Morocco. The UAE charge d'affaires delivered the Algerian Government's answer to the strong protest made by his majesty's government regarding the military attack recently launched in Moroccan territory. In its answer the Algerian Government denies the occurrence of the incident in question. The UAE charge d'affaires, who spoke during the meeting on behalf of the Algerian Government and in accordance with its directives, tried to hand the Moroccan protest back to Mr Abdelaziz Bennani, but the general secretary of the Ministry of State for Foreign Affairs refused to take it. His action was meant to reaffirm the contents of the Moroccan protest.

AL-'ALAM URGES MEASURES TO REPULSE ALGERIAN 'AGGRESSION'

LD312242Y Rabat MAP in Arabic 1530 GMT 31 Aug 78 LD

[Excerpts] Rabat, 31 August, MAP--The national press this morning shows great interest in the incident which took place on 27 August in Tata Province, southern Morocco, when a detachment of the auxiliary forces was ambushed by elements of the Algerian regular army.

Under the headline "Aggression in the Heart of Morocco", AL-'ALAM carries an editorial on the subject with a map of the area where the incident took place. After recalling the (Hasi Bayda) incident in 1963 it points out that the official statement on the subject confirmed two facts: first, that the area where the incident took place is far from the recovered Sahara and thus it is premeditated aggression, and that the aggressors entered Moroccan territory to spread chaos, kill the innocent and violate the sovereignty of the Moroccan state. Second, the aggressive elements are from the Algerian Army; therefore this is a flagrant aggression carried out by a responsible regular army and is aimed at changing the situation in the Arab Maghreb from tension into open war.

AL-'ALAM concludes its editorial saying: "Morocco, as has been confirmed by His Majesty King Hassan more than once, seeks peace, and it has proved this by the self-restraint with which its policy has been characterized in the last 3 years, and in particular despite the repeated aggressions. But Morocco keeps the peace with those who keep the peace with it and fights those who want to fight it; it cannot just stand idle in the face of the continued aggression on its sovereignty. It is natural that it should take the necessary measures to stop this aggression. Now Morocco has informed the world of the new aggression, and should it defend itself and repulse aggression it will only be carrying out a legitimate action dictated by its sovereignty and permitted by law."

PRESS VIEWS PROSPECTS FOR CAMP DAVID SUMMIT

LDC41941Y Rabat MAP in French 1530 GMT 4 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Rabat--Under the headline "Camp David and Cassandra", the independent newspaper AL-MAGHREB writes that Carter, Begin and As-Sadat obviously have a lot of work to do, and only the credulous would believe that the U.S.-sponsored summit is going to lead immediately to a concrete solution and peace in the Near East. Current indications give warning of just how far apart the positions of the sides are. These declarations, from one side as much as the other, say a great deal about intentions; they show the extreme demands of each side. Mr Jimmy Carter, no less than Anwar as-Sadat and Begin, is bringing all his weight to bear on this difficult situation. The fact is that the U.S. role in the Near East, far from diminishing, has grown under Carter.

"But does Mr Carter believe that he can carry negotiations through to a successful conclusion by backing Egypt and Israel while keeping the Palestinians out of the negotiating process, particularly when such negotiations have already been aborted on several occasions? Does he think he can break through the wall of hate built up over 30 years? Naturally it is the Palestinians who will consider themselves the injured party, especially since they have not been associated with the negotiating process, even as observers. They will rightly consider themselves to have been duped when they have been excluded from a game which mainly concerns them. The fact remains that Anwar as-Sadat's position favoring the PLO must be upheld in the face of Israel's arrogant intransigence and American faintheartedness. If the Israelis and the Americans are unable to allow the Palestinians to be fully represented, they must resolve to recognize President as-Sadat as the representative of the Arab nation, as he has on several occasions declared."

For its part, the French-language paper of the Istiqlal Party, L'OPINION, writes that "the Egyptian leadership is categorical: the importance of the tripartite summit at Camp David is equalled only by that of President as-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem. Others believe that this new meeting marks the beginning of a new stage in what it has been agreed to call 'the peace process' in the Middle East.

"Having noted that the Arab-Israeli 'dialog' has only highlighted the differences between the two sides, Carter and the United States must put all their weight behind this summit meeting in order to avert a total impasse in the Middle East. But beyond the calculations and conjectures, which vacillate from prudent reserve to an unjustified optimism, the Camp David summit will certainly mark a decisive turning point in the Arab-Israeli conflict. And this is so less because of the solutions that will be drafted there--on this score one has every reason to be pessimistic--than because it will be the occasion to verify or refute certain hypotheses that some call to the rescue in order to make credible a policy that so far has not worked because of the intransigence and hegemonistic aims of the rulers of Israel."

THOUSANDS ATTEND PEACE NOW RALLY IN TEL AVIV

TAO22124Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1830 GMT 2 Sep 78 TA

[Text] Thousands of people who came from all over the country participated this evening in a mass rally for peace organized by the Peace Now Movement in Malkhey Yisra'el Square in Tel Aviv. According to unofficial estimates, the number of participants reached nearly 100,000. Most of the speakers called on the prime minister to show flexibility and moderation at Camp David. Correspondent Menashe Raz reports from the square: [begin videotape]

Camp David--a possible gateway to peace, say the Peace Now Movement posters carried at the demonstration being held on the eve of the departure of the delegation for the meeting. It seems that the feeling that such a possibility exists is enough to bring thousands of people out into the streets. Here, at Malkhey Yisra'el Square, the peace march which started at the Tel Aviv museum plaza ends.

The organizers of the demonstration talk about more than 100,000 participants at tonight's demonstration here. The commander of the Tel Aviv district police force refuses to take the risk of estimating the number of participants and refused to either confirm that number or state the official police estimate.

Many people protested the timing of the demonstration and even the secretaries of the kibbutz movements--the Ihud [affiliated with the Mapai faction of the Labor Party] and the Me'uhad [affiliated with the Ahdut Ha'avoda faction of the Labor Party]--objected to holding the demonstration on the eve of the Israeli delegation's departure for the United States. There are people who claim that expressing this objection in public has brought many from kibbutzim belonging to these movements to the demonstration, over and above what had been expected.

Representatives from abroad--especially from West Europe--also participated in the demonstration. The Peace Now members have received many cables expressing support from the United States and from Europe.

There is something of a balance today in that As-Sadat is also asked to show flexibility and moderation. However, it is possible to make better and more direct contact with the Israeli prime minister and from Malkhey Yisra'el Square the request to show flexibility is directed at him. The demonstrators believe that peace is to be preferred over a greater Israel.

[Unidentified speaker addressing demonstration] The Camp David conference, Mr Prime Minister, can determine the character of this area for generations to come and can determine the fate of the people of Israel: [it can lead] to an age of peace and security or to the eternalization of conflicts and hostility. Therefore, we call on you from this podium to say tonight in your speech to the nation in a clear-cut and unequivocal manner what in your opinion is preferable: peace or the realization of the Likud platform; peace or covering up for settlers who are violating the law; peace or greater Israel.

[Second unidentified speaker addressing demonstration] We call on President as-Sadat: Mr President, your initiative has opened new horizons for the Middle East nations, horizons of peace and cooperation. Peace is vital to both our nation and yours.

In order to achieve it, it is necessary to be moderate and be patient because only such an approach might overcome 30 years of bitter fighting and hostility. Mr President, you, who have broken through the wall of isolation surrounding Israel in the Middle East; you, who have shattered the psychological barrier of distrust between the nations; you, who have proved that there is someone to talk to--we call on you: presenting conditions to the negotiations will strengthen those who do not have faith in the sincerity of your desire to make peace and for whom your visit in Jerusalem constituted a mere episode. There are things that Israel will not be able to give up, the most important of which is its security. [end videotape]

BEGIN SPEAKS BEFORE DEPARTURE FOR CAMP DAVID

TA022033Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1901 GMT 2 Sep 78 TA

[Address to the nation by Prime Minister Begin in Jerusalem on the eve of his departure for the Camp David summit--live]

[Text] A good week to you, citizens of Israel. This evening I came to talk to you on a number of political, economic and social issues. Let us begin, of course, with the tripartite conference at Camp David. Tomorrow, God willing, the Israeli delegation will depart for the United States. On Tuesday we shall go to Washington, and from there to the site of the conference.

This is certainly one of the more important events of our era. There are those who say that in international diplomacy such a conference is without precedence. We do not, however, accept certain views regarding this meeting. If anybody should tell us that this is a fateful meeting, we will not agree with him. The fate of our nation is not dependent on any kind of meeting. Our nation has existed for thousands of years before Camp David, and will continue to exist for thousands of years after it. If we are told: This is the last chance of reaching an agreement to make peace; we shall not accept this. There are no last chances in life; there is always another chance. The simple truth is that this is a very important meeting.

With what shall we go to Camp David? We shall go to this meeting with the utmost of good will to reach an agreement which will enable the continuation of the thorough and serious negotiations for achieving a permanent peace in the Middle East and for putting an end to all the wars between us and the Arabs--wars which we hate and do not want. We shall go to this meeting with an open heart and with confidence, because we have a peace plan based on justice and fairness.

There were people who asked me: How will it be when you meet with President as-Sadat, together with President Carter, or face-to-face, how will it be? I am going to answer simply: I will unhesitatingly stretch out my hand to the president of Egypt and tell him: In Jerusalem and in Ismailia you informed me that you were my friend. These are important words, and they are binding. Let us renew this friendship and maintain it despite all that has happened between Ismailia and the day you and I agreed to meet, together with the President of the United States, at Camp David.

It's true, there have been denigrating, vile and offensive statements in the Egyptian press. I have forgotten them. They will have no impact on our position. Let us decide together and reiterate to each other the most important announcement that you made to me and which I reciprocated, namely: No more war.

There will never be a war again between us and the Egyptian nation, to which we wish all the best. Let us extend a hand to each other and let us agree to conduct negotiations toward the signing of a peace treaty, without anger and without drastic interruptions.

The Americans conducted negotiations about the solution of the Panama Canal problem for 14 years. The negotiations on the end of the war in Vietnam lasted 4 years. I am not talking in terms of years; but we certainly do need a reasonable period of time, several months, to conduct negotiations--[this is] true--for peace and on the conditions for peace.

I suggest to you, Mr President of Egypt, let us decide at Camp David that after this conference there will be negotiations which will take place for several months on a daily basis, except Friday and Saturday, and we shall deal with the conditions for peace until both of us--all of us, our cabinets--will be able to bring the message to our nations: the wars have ended, we have signed peace treaties, we shall live in peace, we shall help each other--one nation will help the other--and bring a blessing not only on ourselves, not only on this area, but also to other nations.

We shall definitely safeguard our nation's security and its vital interests. We shall safeguard our nation in Eretz Yisra'el because in this cruel world, from Czechoslovakia through to Lebanon, we not only can, but must say: If we are not for ourselves, who will be?

The situation in Lebanon: I shall say a few words very briefly. We shall not reconcile ourselves to genocide. We have stood by the persecuted Christian minority in Lebanon, a minority which is being slaughtered by tanks and artillery--its men, women and children--and we shall continue to stand by it. It would be inconceivable that we, with our experience, would take in our stride--as other nations do--such a massacre, a genocide. We hope that soon a cease-fire will be enforced in Lebanon, and the Christian minority and the Moslem majority will be able to live [together], because a minority has exactly the same rights as the majority. Just as we apply this principle in our own lives, we shall apply it also where our neighbors are concerned.

Now with your permission, let us turn to our affairs at home. Yesterday the school children and we saw Israeli school children going to school in good spirits with their books. More than a million children and youths resumed classes. How we were proud of them--our hope, our finest, our beloved ones. Thank God that we lived to be blessed with such a wonderful generation.

On the eve of our departure for Camp David, I understand that over the heads of these hundreds of thousands of pupils in elementary schools and in high schools looms the threat of the suspension of classes. I call this evening on all the teachers: please, good citizens, do not take away teaching from the children of Israel. Do not bring about the closure of schools. I was a teacher, albeit a private tutor, but I know that a teacher lives, as a rule, modestly and frugally. It is the tradition of Israel to honor the teacher and the rabbi more perhaps than in any other nation. How does our adage go? Even if you learned a single letter--that would be enough. Here, nevertheless, there is this threat of a strike. What shall we do if we cannot--and I am saying this, knowing the facts--raise your salary by more than 15 percent?

I'd like now, quite rationally, to prove to you why we are unable to do more than that. Even should you, God forbid, strike for weeks or months on end, we would be unable to help. Don't we want to better you state? Certainly, yes. But I had better show you the figures.

If the country gives the teachers--60,000 of them--an increment of 15 percent, it will expend from its treasury 1.2 billion Israeli pounds. If it is forced, or would be forced, to give an increment of 35 percent, the expenditure would amount to 2.8 billion pounds. This is not yet the end of it. If the government surrenders and gives you 35 percent, all the other workers will demand exactly the same increment, certainly no less. They would be justified in this demand. If the civil servants get 35 percent, we shall expend 3,142,000,000 pounds. If there is a 35 percent increment throughout the public service sector, the expenditure will amount to 12,681,000,000 pounds. If all the wage earners--and rightly--demand the same increment, according to the model customary in Israel, the total expenditure will be 34,702,000,000 pounds.

Where shall the state get these fabulous sums of money? The one answer: It will print money. If one could by printing money solve economic and social problems, then all nations would be engaged in only two activities: printing machines and paper mills.

But, dear friends, teachers, I belong to a generation which saw a galloping inflation after World War I, and I am going to tell you something on the history of inflation. The provider was likely to bring home sacks full of banknotes, but every such sack was worth less than a sack of potatoes. A box of matches cost a million. Cigarettes cost millions. Now then, do we desire such inflation? It would destroy the economy. It would destroy us. This would be a kind of self-destruction.

We are a country of immigrants. Unfortunately, immigration is not considerable; it is not as it should be. We hope for the immigration of tens and of hundreds of thousands to Eretz Yisra'el, as this is our life, our hope and this the purpose of our existence as a Jewish state. We need investment to build a living, self-supporting economy, and who will come and invest in the event of such inflation?

Now, I presented you with the facts and figures. Do consider your steps well, please. Do not prevent little children from learning, and do not take away the joy from parents who see their children going to school every morning. Please, do prevent the closing of classes, and I hope that you will lend your ear to this, my appeal to you, teachers, an appeal issuing from the bottom of an Israeli citizen's heart.

Now I am going to take up a very grave social problem. What I have in mind is dwellers in submarginal housing. They number 47,000 families--300,000 souls, almost 10 percent of the Jewish population in Israel--and all these families are still living in housing conditions that are unfit for civilized people. On seeing this, my eyes saw red. This is an inheritance we received from the former regime, and it is very painful to us and we have no intention to take this in stride. We shall do everything possible to solve this problem within a number of years.

We have already begun. The Construction and Housing Ministry last year provided solutions for 16,579 needy families. This figure breaks down into improvement of housing conditions for 9,431 families and for 2,231 needy young couples and loans to 5,017 needy families.

This is not enough. We have to provide a fundamental solution to the problem. I know that if I tell you this, if I give you these figures--and hear the head of a family together with his children and his wife in a miserable shack in an intolerable housing project--three, four, up to seven souls in a single room--he is certain to tell himself: What consolation is this to me if I am told that Shim'on and Re'uven already have tolerable housing, while I, myself? Yes, this contention is justified.

But you have to know that this problem cannot be solved in a day or even in a year. We have initiated a project to liquidate slums. This is a huge project. To implement it we need \$1.2 billion. At current prices this is more than 20 billion Israeli pounds. We have to come up with this money. Therefore, I called on the Jewish nation a year ago. At that time there were still doubts and some opposition. I am able to tell you tonight that the Jewish nation is enlisting in order to solve your problem. I shall give you an example: Last Friday night, at the Knesset, I met with 320 Jews from the United States and Canada. I wish you could have been present at this meeting. You would have seen Jews, good-hearted Jews. Yes, they are wealthy. But, in order to contribute to a humane goal, money alone is not enough, the heart is necessary. You would have seen those Jews, standing in line for half an hour and even more, to volunteer to raise that money. In one evening they pledged contributions of \$30 million, which is about 1/2 billion pounds. We shall not make do with this.

In about 6 weeks I will go overseas once more. In December I will again be in the United States. All my friends will do the same. We all shall go to the end of the world, until we raise those means, \$600 million from the Jewish nation, and the Government of Israel will give the same sum. With the help of this total we shall completely solve the problem of slum dwellings for more than 40,000 families in Israel. Well then, I only wish to make you understand: in 1 year we shall not be able to do this. In a number of years the problem will be solved for every family living in poverty, which is a shame to us and a disgrace to every civilized society. This problem will be solved, and you, too, will be delivered.

In connection with this important social subject it is worthwhile, and also desirable, to end my words with the sacred sentences in this week's Torah reading, the chapter Re'eh. This is what our Torah says: "If there is among you a poor man, one of your brethren, in any of your towns within your land which the Lord your God gives you, you shall not harden your heart or shut your hand against your poor brother," and so on. This is a biblical commandment and we will fulfill it, not only toward the individual but also toward the public.

A good week and a good month to all of you.

BEGIN'S REMARKS DRAW CRITICISM FROM VARIOUS QUARTERS

Call For Resignation

TA022128Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 2 Sep 78 TA

[Text] Shelli MK Me'ir Pa'il called on the prime minister immediately to resign because he does not have a very imaginative plan for the Camp David conference. He expressed his shock at the prime minister's speech.

Alignment MK Yosi Sarid also said that the speech was disgraceful and defined it as a piling up of flowery pathos.

Peace Now Scores Address

TA022052Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 2 Sep 78 TA

[Text] The leaders of the Peace Now Movement reacted an hour ago to the prime minister's speech and expressed deep disappointment because they claim that Begin has disregarded the demand made by the 100,000 participants at the movement's rally by not announcing his willingness to make concessions in Judea and Samaria.

The leaders of the Peace Now Movement claim that the prime minister's words show that there is a serious lack of contact between the cabinet and the nation.

Labor Party Reaction

NC031313Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 3 Sep 78 NC

[Text] The Labor Party has expressed regret over the prime minister's remarks last night in his speech to the nation. These remarks, which the Labor Party terms "demagogic," concern Mr Begin's accusation that the blame for the internal situation rests on what he called "the former regime."

The Labor Party's reaction team has published a statement in which it asks the Israeli delegation to Camp David to make supreme efforts and to heed the Israeli citizens' desire for peace.

Peres, Talmi React

TA031635Y Jerusalem POST in English 3 Sep 78 p 2 TA

[Text] Labour Party Chairman Shim'on Peres last night reiterated his party's position that the Camp David summit could succeed only if the government agreed to apply the principle of withdrawal entailed in UN Resolution 242 to all sectors, including Judea and Samaria.

Reacting to Premier Begin's address to the nation, Peres said in a TV interview that Israel's opening position needed changes both in content and in formulation.

The government should propose its readiness for territorial compromise on all fronts as one of its opening moves, he said.

Egypt too, has to change its opening position, Peres stressed, and should cease demanding Israel's return to the 1967 borders.

He believed that such a change was possible.

Peres held that the Camp David summit was the most important and perhaps most crucial conference Israel ever attended. Its failure would have most serious repercussions.

Although there was a national consensus on some points, there are also serious differences between the government and the opposition, Peres said.

Me'ir Talmi, MAPAM secretary-general, described the prime minister's speech as a disappointment, laced with expressions of good will but failing to come to grips with the essentials. Begin had failed to provide an adequate response to the tens of thousands of peace demonstrators who had turned out in Tel Aviv last night, he said. His remarks on social issues were also disappointing, Talmi added.

A spokesman for the teachers union, Mordekhay Batzali, last night rejected Premier Begin's appeal to the teachers to withdraw their strike today. He recalled that the cabinet ministers themselves were the first to break the 15 percent wage rise agreement.

BEGIN MAKES AIRPORT STATEMENT ON DEPARTURE

NC030611Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0507 GMT 3 Sep 78 NC

[From the Morning Newsreel: Report from Ben-Gurion Airport on the departure of the Israeli delegation for the United States by correspondent Shalom Qital--live]

[Text] Good morning from Ben-Gurion Airport. Prime Minister Menahem Begin is about to say a few words. I say "a few words" because he will not hold a special press conference but will only make a few statements. Those who will accompany Mr Begin are all here: the ministers, top-level officials, Knesset members, friends and relatives. The press conference is about to start.

[Unidentified speaker] The prime minister will first make an announcement in Hebrew and then in English.

[Begin] Good morning ladies and gentlemen; good morning to you, citizens of Israel:

The delegation--the foreign minister, the defense minister and myself, our friends and advisers--will leave for the United States and for Camp David on a mission of peace. No other people in the world desire peace more than we do--or even as much as we do. Among our people, no one desires peace more than the current government. Because of this, we will exert every human effort possible so that the Camp David conference will result in an agreement that will enable us to hold negotiations and sign a peace treaty. We, the Israelis, are particularly interested in the success of the tripartite conference. We are an integral part of the free world, which is under continuous attack from the enemies of human freedom. Our people must defend themselves. Throughout the years, they have shrunk considerably in numbers and all of those who belong to our people now intend to stand together for the sake of Israel and for the sake of peace.

For the sake of the international prestige of the President of the United States--which is naturally the defender of the free world--we hope and are interested in seeing this conference, in which the representatives of the United States, Egypt and Israel are participating, end in success.

Upon our return from the Camp David conference, we will certainly have many additional things to tell you. Today, because of the delicate situation and the particular importance of the issues on the agenda, I beg you to forgive me for making do with this statement, and for not holding a question-and-answer session.

[Qital] Now that the prime minister is speaking in English, I return you to the studio.

ARENS, BAR-LEV INTERVIEWED ON CAMP DAVID TALKS

TA011823Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1505 GMT 1 Sep 78 TA

[Interview with Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee Chairman MK Moshe Arens and Labor Party Secretary MK Hayyim Bar-Lev by Shalom Qital on the Weekly Newsreel program--live]

[Text] On Sunday, the Israeli delegation headed by Prime Minister Menahem Begin will leave for the Camp David summit. How should Israel act during the meeting? Are there signs of a breakthrough from the present deadend in the negotiations? We have called MK's Moshe Arens and Hayyim Bar-Lev to our studio to discuss these and other questions. The moderator is our political correspondent, Shalom Qital.

[Qital] Gentlemen, it seems that less than a week before the convening of the Camp David summit it is almost certain that a peace treaty will not be signed there. One can assume that the parties definitely would not like to risk a serious blowup. In any case, the forecast is that the only thing that will result from that meeting is the setting up of the framework for the continuation of the negotiations. This, at least, is the opinion of those who express a cautious evaluation prior to the meeting. If indeed this is so, Professor Arens, what framework for the continuation of the negotiations would you be satisfied with, if it should be so determined at Camp David?

[Arens] I would be satisfied with any framework that would insure the continuation of the contacts, free channels and the ability and the willingness to talk. I think that here we are discussing a process which is by nature--as any agreement toward an arrangement in the area--relatively long, and many more meetings will be necessary. What is important is that all the parties agree, that is, Egypt--and certainly we agree to it--that the framework will be created to enable the continuation of the negotiations which are necessary so that we could--if possible--reach an arrangement.

[Qital] What is your view of success, Hayyim Bar-Lev?

[Bar-Lev] In my opinion, success will be achieved if the obstacle which is currently, and has been over the past few months, in the path of the negotiations between ourselves and the Egyptians--the different positions with respect to the question of Judaea and Samaria--is removed. If that is removed and the parties reach an understanding in principle on the question of Judaea and Samaria and on the Palestinian question, and thus pave the road to negotiations between us and Egypt with the aim of reaching a peace agreement, I would regard this as success. Any other thing, in my opinion, may perhaps postpone crises, but it will not prevent them.

[Qital] Mr Bar-Lev, how can this road be paved--on the issue of Judaea and Samaria--in practical and concrete terms?

[Bar-Lev] By having the Israeli Cabinet change its position, a position which maintains that sovereignty over any part of the territory of Judaea and Samaria should not be transferred to any Arab element. If the cabinet changes its position and says that it is prepared to withdraw from territories in the West Bank in return for peace, though not to the 1967 borders and without harming Israel's security--that is, continuing to hold on to and control territories which are vital to our security. If the cabinet says this, I believe it will be possible to reach a formula acceptable to As-Sadat as well.

[Qital] In other words, a territorial compromise?

[Bar-Lev] You can call it a territorial compromise, which is a term the Alinement uses; you can call it an agreement in principle to withdraw from territories--not from all the territories; you can call it negotiations on new borders--which are not the 1967 borders. The terminology is less important than the essence; and the essence, in my opinion, is: we say that we are prepared to transfer territories in Judaea and Samaria to Jordanian sovereignty or Jordanian-Palestinian sovereignty in return for peace. In my estimation this would put off a crisis for a while, but it is not possible to completely avoid a crisis and the deterioration of the situation.

[Qital] Professor Arens, what is your opinion?

[Arens] From Hayyim Bar-Lev's words one could understand that the Israeli Cabinet's positions are the obstacles in the path to the possibility of reaching an arrangement with Egypt. I am sorry to hear him say this. In my opinion this is very far from the truth.

The gap between the positions, if we want to talk about the obstacle in the path to progress, stems from one thing which is very clear: the unwillingness on the part of As-Sadat--at least so far--to understand the security problems with which Israel is faced and with his unwillingness to agree with us and understand that the ability to defend ourselves requires an IDF presence in certain places. We have not seen any sign of understanding for these positions on the part of As-Sadat with respect to the Sinai, for which we have submitted a very generous proposal, while remaining in the Rafah approaches and keeping the airfields. This proposal has met with total rejection by As-Sadat. Of course, we have not seen any readiness or responsiveness to understand our problems in Judaea and Samaria, which are areas which border on Israel's industrial and population centers. As long as As-Sadat does not understand that this is Israel's major problem and also the major problem in the path toward reaching an arrangement, since any arrangement that will not insure Israel with the capability to ward off enemies, which is really the ability to defend itself, will not be a stable agreement. [incomplete sentence as heard] I hope that at Camp David and perhaps in talks that will be held after it we will observe a willingness on the part of Egypt and As-Sadat to understand our real problems, which must be solved before an arrangement can be reached.

[Qital] Mr Bar-Lev, you maintained that Israel should change its position while Professor Arens, in contrast, points to the need for Egypt to demonstrate more flexibility, that is, accept an Israeli military presence in areas necessary for Israel's security. It seems to me that ultimately all the parties will have to conduct a self-examination. What in your opinion, is the introspection which Egypt must carry out, after you touched only on Israel's introspection?

[Bar-Lev] I touched on Israel's self-examination because I regard it to be evading the real problem--and this is what Professor Arens has just done, and also what the cabinet is doing--by saying that Egypt is not ok, Egypt is not prepared [to see our point], the United States is not ok and is not prepared--instead of first of all saying what we are prepared to do.

We do not control Egypt, nor do we control the United States. We, the Israelis, can influence and control Israel. In my opinion, the first problem is us, and I say that in order to achieve peace it is necessary to draw new borders, which are not the 1967 borders, and which will allow us to remain in the Jordan River Valley and insure the demilitarization of the West Bank so that if a war should break out, it will break out at the Jordan River and not along the old border. We are prepared to have such new borders for the sake of peace. This depends on us.

This does not mean that we do not have demands of Egypt and the United States or that we have nothing we do not hold against them. However, to direct all the arrows only toward them and hide the fact that there is no change for the better in their lack of forward movement and their lack of consideration, this is simply throwing sand in the eyes. The first question over which we have control, and the only one on which the cabinet has 100 percent control, is our own position. I repeat, as long as the cabinet says that we are not prepared to transfer Nabulus and Tubas and so on to any foreign sovereignty, as long as this is the stance, putting the blame on Egypt and the United States and other elements will not help. I see in this something Israel can use to open the road to the continuation of the negotiations.

[Qital] Gentlemen, we...

[Bar-Lev] As for Egypt, if you will allow me, obviously Egypt, if it adheres to its public stance, that is, demanding a total withdrawal, then there will not be any arrangement, because we, the Israelis--I believe close to 100 percent of the Israelis--are not prepared to return to the 1967 borders. However, before we sweep someone else's house, let us organize our own.

[Qital] Gentlemen, we are talking about a comprehensive arrangement, about what Israel and what Egypt must do when a peace treaty is signed, when there is an arrangement on all fronts. Let us deal with several concrete questions which are less than a peace arrangement and which may crop up during the Camp David summit, such as a substitute for a peace arrangement, or a step toward a peace arrangement--what is called a permanent partial arrangement. What is your opinion, Professor Arens?

[Arens] I would suggest, especially in view of what has been said now by Hayyim Bar-Lev and things that are being said through the Egyptian propaganda channels, that the Camp David agenda--after the Lebanon issue, and hope that this is indeed the first subject, so as to insure that an end is put to the massacre that the Syrian Army is carrying out there...

[Qital] The foreign minister yesterday promised that indeed there will be talks with the United States at the highest level.

[Arens] Yes, I hope this is true and I think it will be very interesting to hear what President as-Sadat's position is with respect to what is happening in Lebanon. However, immediately after it, I would suggest discussing the Sinai issue, because it constitutes the real test of As-Sadat's willingness to understand our problem and to reach an arrangement with us.

[Qital] To put the Sinai issue on the table separately before they get down to the discussion about Judaea and Samaria?

[Arens] First of all, in the Sinai we have a detailed and very generous proposal, but despite this we have so far heard from him that our settlements must be plowed under and that we must leave our airfields. Let us see whether with respect to the Sinai area, on which As-Sadat is able to and authorized to reach an agreement with us--with respect to Judaea and Samaria, he is not authorized to sign an agreement, I doubt if he is even authorized to conduct negotiations with us, but with respect to the Sinai, he certainly is authorized to conduct negotiations and to conclude them--let us see whether it is possible to conclude things concerning the Sinai and see if he has that minimal degree of understanding which would enable him to agree that we continue our presence in the Rafah approaches and at our airfields.

[Qital] Yes. Mr Bar-lev, with reference to a partial arrangement for an unlimited period of time?

[Bar-Lev] Our party, or rather, the Alinment, in its platform published prior to the election, stated that we regard as the first priority the reaching of a full peace agreement, but that if a full peace cannot be reached, we would also be prepared to reach it by stages. In contrast, the Likud's platform and its election campaign rejected any other solution but a contractual peace agreement. Recently, we heard from the prime minister that Israel is prepared to have a permanent partial arrangement, which in fact means an interim arrangement, because an interim arrangement does not mean an arrangement which is limited in time but an arrangement which is something between a state of war and a final peace agreement. I think, in principle, that an interim agreement--and you can call it a permanent partial agreement or any other name--I do not rule it out as a way through which, under certain circumstances, it is possible to reach peace. I doubt it very much if that permanent partial arrangement which the prime minister hinted at with reference to the Sinai is acceptable to--or has been accepted by--the Egyptians. In effect, Egypt has rejected it. I am not sure that with respect to Judaea and Samaria, it is impossible--after the final arrangement is agreed on--to reach a temporary stage, an interim stage.

[Qital] Another issue, briefly...

[Arens] As-Sadat is not authorized to conduct negotiations on Judaea and Samaria and is not authorized to sign an agreement with respect to these territories.

[Bar-Lev] Look, my friend, I do not represent As-Sadat, and neither do you. He is the head of a state, he is a party to the agreement, and you cannot force him to decide what he will deal with and what he will not deal with.

[Arens] Neither will he force me to make concessions when he is not authorized to sign an agreement!

[Bar-Lev] Certainly not, but you are not prepared to make any concessions in Judaea and Samaria. Now, anyone who knows the Arab world to a certain extent, and both of us ought to know it by virtue of our positions, knows that As-Sadat cannot sign a separate peace agreement with us and totally disregard the problem of Judaea and Samaria and the Palestinian problem.

All he wants is that between us and himself, and with U.S. consent, we reach a declaration of principles, as it was called at the time--nowadays the United States is also one who understands things about words and for 2 weeks has been sitting around trying to find some other word and will probably find one--an agreement in principle in which the element of evacuating territories on our part exists, so that As-Sadat will be able to face the Arab world and say: In principle, I regard this as a solution to the problem. Only then, so he has said so far, will he be prepared to sit with us and seek a final solution to the problem of the Sinai.

[Qital] Professor Arens and Hayyim Bar-Lev, gentlemen...

[Bar-Lev] One can say that it is not nice of him, but he is your interlocutor and you have no choice but to either accept it or reject it. I would not recommend rejecting it.

[Qital] Gentlemen, I suggest, our time...

[Arens] Propaganda, which is part of As-Sadat's tactics, I think this is clear to all of us.

[Bar-Lev] I am not saying that he is a bad tactician. I wish we were like him. He plays it very well, however, we are now not dealing with games, we are going to Camp David and the question is whether, on the issue of Judaea and Samaria, the cabinet presents a different position, which will enable the continuation of the negotiations with Egypt.

[Qital] At this point, gentlemen, I would like to thank you. We have somewhat exceeded the time allotted to us. Thank you, Professor Arens and Hayyim Bar-Lev.

POSSIBILITY OF DEFENSE PACT WITH U.S. STIMULATES COMMENT

Begin's Views Reported

TA012045Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1825 GMT 1 Sep 78 TA

[Excerpts] And now for Camp David. Prime Minister Menahem Begin met with President Yizhaq Navon this morning in order to report to him about the cabinet discussions on the eve of the Camp David summit. Begin promised to report to the president again when he returns to Israel following the meeting. Correspondent Yoram Ronen reports on the meeting at the president's residence: [begin videotape]

The prime minister spent a full hour with the president. He laid out before him the various options Israel has before the Camp David summit as well as the various scenarios expected to take place during the talks. It seems that the prime minister will be the first to meet with President Carter on Tuesday, when he arrives at Camp David. President as-Sadat will arrive several hours later. The talks themselves will take at least 1 week.

Begin, who was--as always--optimistic, was not prepared to tell us what he told the president.

[Begin] If I could tell you what I reported to the president I would have come to you and not to the president. What I told the president and what he told me belong to the president and to me.

[Ronen] Perhaps you could elaborate somewhat on an idea you raised last night during your speech to the UJA delegates concerning a defense pact?

[Answer] The things speak for themselves, there is no need to add anything. We do not accept the idea that the U.S. Army should be stationed in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza to defend us. We are also sure that this idea will be highly unpopular in the U.S., which is still living the trauma of Vietnam. We do not want U.S. mothers and fathers to worry about their sons who are in a dangerous area--we can defend ourselves.

On the other hand, if the United States arrives at the conclusion that as far as the interests shared by all free nations are concerned--and the free world is under constant threat--it would be good to sign a mutual defense pact, as I have said, I would recommend this to the cabinet. This may be clarified at Camp David, and perhaps not.

[Question] A defense pact like the NATO treaty?

[Answer] A defense pact is a well-known term. Apart from the NATO treaty, the United States has signed defense pacts with many countries and they are based on mutuality. We do not want any one-sided defense. We are prepared to help the free world, of which we are an integral part, but the foundation must be mutual. We do not want someone to defend us, we can do it on our own.

[Question] In the past Israeli cabinets have been against such a defense pact. Does this seem to you to be a substantive change in Israel's position?

[Answer] No. Not all the cabinets were against it and not all the elements inside the cabinets objected to it. However, each cabinet is entitled to make its own decisions.

Now, I must excuse myself, if you continue asking me questions like this, these highly sophisticated questions, I would not have answers for you, and we must be very cautious on the eve of the Camp David summit.

Military Sources Reject Idea

TA022216Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1830 GMT 2 Sep 78 TA

[Text] Senior Israeli military observers estimate that a limited bilateral defense pact between Israel and the United States would not give Israel a real addition to its safety; it might, however, greatly limit Israel's military freedom of movement. This was said in reaction to the prime minister's declaration that he would recommend to the cabinet that it sign a defense pact with the United States if such a proposal is made at Camp David. Military correspondent 'Amiram Nir elaborates on this issue.

The bilateral defense pact between Israel and the United States about which, presumably, the prime minister talked the day before yesterday would deprive Israel of much, according to senior military observers, and give it--at most--very little, because how, in effect, is a U.S. commitment to Israel's security stemming from a pact any different from the existing commitment, which is based on declarations the U.S. President has already made? Will a U.S. Army be sent to Israel if it is attacked? Israel does not want this and the United States would find it hard to comply with such a pact.

Would Israeli military superiority be insured by the supply of sophisticated arms and the supply of know-how for domestic production?

In light of internal U.S. interests and the relations between the United States and the Arabs, it is doubtful whether Israel would receive anything beyond what it is currently receiving. The Arabs, in any case, will be getting a similar supply.

Would U.S. bases in Israel prevent the Arabs from attacking? This is highly unlikely and in any case it is possible to lease military bases to the United States even without a pact.

So, one can see that there are not many advantages, but there is a heavy price, the observers think. Israel would have to withdraw beyond what its principles of self-defense allow, military freedom of action would be limited and there would be a need to coordinate things with the United States before making any critical decision on security matters. It is not inconceivable that in the future military aid would also be curtailed [words indistinct].

Israel would lose a basic psychological value as far as its defense is concerned: reliance on ourselves, with all this entails.

In conclusion, the military observers say that if there is real U.S. interest in Israel's security there is no need for a bilateral defense pact, whereas if there is no such interest, this pact is meaningless.

Peres' Remarks Noted

TAB11255Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 1 Sep 78 TA

[From the Midday Newsreel]

[Text] The head of the opposition, MK Shim'on Peres, said today that instead of a defense agreement with the United States he prefers a plan in Judaea and Samaria that will enable us and the Arabs to live without U.S. soldiers. As for a bilateral defense agreement with the United States, MK Peres said that he doubts whether the United States needs Israel in its defense system. Correspondent Dan Eshel talked with Shim'on Peres: [begin recording]

It seems that there is a U.S. idea that particularly appeals to Mr Peres and that is to organize the regional peoples within a regional defense treaty, after peace prevails of course. According to the head of the opposition one must be careful in talking about a bilateral defense treaty in connection with the present negotiations.

[Peres] This is not so simple and it surely comes to take the place of territories or other advantages. I heard that Mr Begin, for example, would not be enthusiastic to see U.S. forces in Judaea and Samaria. As for Haifa, if the Americans want to buy fuel or to make repairs there, this is an entirely different matter. At the moment, however, on the eve of Camp David, this subject, to my regret, is very connected with future agreements. I would have aspired to a plan in Judaea and Samaria that would enable us and the Arabs to live without U.S. soldiers since the effectiveness of their presence would naturally be limited, while, on the other hand, the unsympathetic repercussions this would arouse in the United States is not desired by Israel. Therefore, I should be careful about both complying with and rejecting a defense treaty. You understand, a defense treaty is like the word Christianity and many other words where one must carefully examine what is lurking behind them. [end recording]

BEGIN TO OFFER CARTER USE OF HAIFA PORT FACILITIES

TA040948Y Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 4 Sep 78 p 1 TA

[By Moshe Zaq]

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin will inform President Jimmy Carter that Israel will be prepared to grant port facilities at Haifa to the U.S. Sixth Fleet. In the report submitted by the commanders of the aircraft carrier Nimitz it was stated that in no other port did the crew receive a more hearty welcome than at Haifa. This report has impressed the commanders of the U.S. Navy.

Even before that, during Begin's visit to the White House, President Carter raised the question of whether he could discuss with As-Sadat defense arrangements between the United States and Israel, and between the United States and Egypt within the framework of an arrangement between Israel and Egypt. Begin's reply was in the affirmative, but no reply from As-Sadat has been received as of yet, contrary to his promise to Carter.

When, within the last few days, the U.S. press raised the question of a U.S. presence in Samaria, Begin clarified that he did not mean that but instead had in mind a bilateral agreement between Israel and the United States with respect to the use of Haifa port, just as he had also been thinking about U.S. military installations in Sharm ash-Shaykh, to which Egypt would have to give its consent.

Begin will surely explain this position to Carter "if the question of the U.S. plan regarding defense agreements between Israel, Egypt and the United States is raised." Begin's stance is that the agreements must be bilateral (that is: between the United States and Israel and between the United States and Egypt separately) with respect to using installations within the sovereign territory of a country.

CORRESPONDENT DISCUSSES LEBANON DEVELOPMENTS WITH HADDAD

TA011707Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1505 GMT 1 Sep 78 TA

[From the Weekly Newsreel]

[Excerpts] The period during which the conference at Camp David is to take place also carries questions and assessments about the aims of the Syrian forces in Lebanon. The massive attack by the Syrians in northern Lebanon and their assessment that Israel's hands are tied during the conference present Israel with a strategic political problem. Military correspondent Roni Dani'el reports: [begin recording]

In the second week of the Syrian attack against Christian concentrations in northern Lebanon the conquest of Mount Lebanon--or at least the northern part of it--where the major Christian concentration is located, was completed. There are still a number of pockets of opposition around the township of Bsharri. All in all, the Syrian expeditionary force has completed the isolation of Beirut from Mount Lebanon and, with respect to Syrian aims, the cutting off of the Christian forces in the capital from the hinterland on Mount Lebanon.

The deliberations at Camp David are a convenient time for Syrian activity, and if by the eve of the opening of the deliberations the first stage has been completed, it is quite conceivable that during the deliberations the Syrians will try to complete their mission--to isolate the Christian minority from the West as well and in this way to force it to surrender.

The military goal that the Syrians will probably try to achieve in the immediate term is the port of Juniyah. Defense circles in Israel assess that the fall of the port of Juniyah, through which military supplies for the Christians in Beirut arrive, would bring about the total isolation of the Christians and their inevitable surrender.

The combination of military attacks and convenient political timing is proving itself and Syria is presently enjoying almost total freedom of activity in Lebanon. Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman estimated the ability of the Christians in Beirut to stand up to an all-out Syrian attack to be only 48 hours. The Christians lack antitank weapons to stop the Syrian tanks and they also lack other weapons with which to hit Syrian artillery.

Due to Israel's interest in events in Lebanon and the changing character of the situation, the Christians in Lebanon regard Israel as the only possible ally--and it is against this background that reports about a late night visit to Israel by a Lebanese Christian personality were published.

The Syrians are striving and acting to achieve a historic aim: making Lebanon a Syrian province--part of a greater Syria. Damascus regards Lebanon as an essential buffer territory to prevent an Israeli attack and, with good organization, convenient territory from which to attack Israel--along the most heavily-populated border.

Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman recently said that Syrian control over all of Lebanon would force us to change our thinking and our plans. Syrian activity in Lebanon seemingly calls for an intensive Israeli reaction; however, Israel is tied to the peace moves and the Camp David deliberations. There are opinions in the government and in the defense establishment that Lebanon is a marginal arena and at this stage, at least, the Israeli reaction is limited to appealing to the U.S. ambassador--and in his absence the charge d'affaires--and explaining the severity with which Israel regards the Syrian activity in Lebanon. In the past, foreign sources spoke about military aid that Israel was giving to the Christians in Beirut.

This week was marked by a relative lull. It is possible that the political pressure put the brakes on the Syrian tanks. However, this is not the end of the story and the Syrian foreign minister pointed out that the inter-Arab forces--that is to say, the Syrians--will only leave Lebanon after completing their mission. [end recording]

The next Syrian mission is to take control of southern Lebanon--this is what the residents there fear. Thousands of them came to the good fence this week to raise their voices, calling upon Israel to enter Lebanon and prevent the Syrians from carrying out their plan. The leader of the demonstrators was the commander of the Christian forces in Lebanon, Maj Sa'd Haddad, who spoke with our correspondent in the north, Yehezqel Hame'iri, over the weekend. [begin recording]

The massive Syrian attack was no surprise to Haddad. Whoever knows the Syrians knows their methods and guile, Haddad explains. Everyone should know that everything that is happening in Lebanon is the result of Syrian initiative and deception planned in advance.

Haddad said: It was clear from the outset with the entry of the first Syrian soldier onto Lebanese territory that Damascus' final aim was the total conquest of Lebanon. I warned that by the use of guile and deception and barbaric attacks the Syrians would take advantage of every opportunity to annihilate the remaining Christian bases in order to realize the vision of a greater Syria.

The summit conference at Camp David has given the Syrians the opportunity to carry out the final phase of the conquest of Lebanon. The price of the talks at Camp David must not be allowed to be the abandonment of Lebanon and the descent of a final holocaust upon it, Haddad warned.

In fact, Haddad views the struggle in the north as a lost campaign in the wake of the strong Syrian attacks and the treachery of Lebanese leaders and many of its officers who sold their soul, as Haddad put it, to the Syrian devil. Haddad believes, however, that there is still a last-minute hope if the residents of the north, Christians and non-Christians, arise and courageously (?save) themselves with courage and bravery from the shame of defeat and subjugation. Mentioning their names, Haddad appeals and warns the senior officers.

I have to warn the residents of the north, Haddad says, that in the end the knife will not miss anyone of them. The Syrians are presently taking advantage of them for their own aims and interests; however, their final aim is the annihilation of all the Christians. This is the comprehensive plan which is recognized by everyone. Therefore, Haddad has no doubt that the next Syrian target is the south--the destruction of every Christian foothold and all Christian influence in the south in order to put an end to the close ties with Israel. If our brothers in the north break and are unable to face the Syrian attacks, Haddad says, the Syrians should be aware that we in the south will certainly face up to them. We expect the Syrians to try and provoke us and then we will teach them a lesson so severe that Hafiz al-Asad will never forget it.

Haddad believes and claims that all signs point to the fact that the Syrians, aided by the terrorists, are deploying for a fateful attack on the south as well during the days of the conference at Camp David and prior to the rainy season. As for the continued activity of the UNIFIL forces in the south and the possibility of this activity being expanded to the region of the enclave under Christian control, Haddad again strongly denies reports of an apparent agreement between him and the United Nations.

There is no agreement, Haddad insists. I, like you, heard about this on the radio and television. At the same time, Haddad is prepared to sign an agreement with the United Nations at any time--an agreement that will allow the UN forces to move freely throughout the enclave and even to establish as many positions and observation points in the enclave as they wish. However, Haddad lays down one decisive condition for this--that the UNIFIL forces first remove over 500 terrorists which, according to Haddad, have infiltrated into the south under the nose of the UNIFIL forces and sometimes even with their help.

So, it is clear that for the time being there is no agreement. Well, what would Haddad's position be were Israel to impose an agreement upon him which would give the United Nations a hold on the enclave now under his control?

It is almost certain that Israel will not demand this of us, Haddad maintains. Israel will not act against us. Israel has acted and continues to act in our interests and there is no doubt that it will act in coordination with us for the security of the region. Major Haddad trusts and relies upon Israel's understanding and upon its continued active support despite the conference that is to convene this week at Camp David. Is this aid sufficient?

Israel's aid has not changed, from the beginning to this day. From the outset it was sufficient and it still is sufficient. [end recording]

NO CONFIRMATION OF SYRIAN MISSILES IN LEBANON

TA041003Y Tel Aviv MA'ARIV 4 Sep 78 p 1 TA

[By Ya'akov Erez]

[Excerpt] There has been no confirmation in Israel of reports that the Syrians have introduced antiaircraft missiles into Lebanon. Neither is there any confirmation of reports on the Phalangists' radio about the removal of Syrian families from the Al-Biq'a area.

Israeli elements say, however, that the Syrians are continuing with their stepped-up efforts to organize and reinforce their units, adding that all signs indicate that they intend to resume the attack against the Christians, mainly in the north and around Beirut. The Christian units are preparing for this.

HOROWITZ, LIKUD MK'S ON CABINET STAND ON LEBANON

JA031455Y Tel Aviv HA'AREZ in Hebrew 3 Sep 78 p 1 TA

[Text] The Likud faction, which held an urgent meeting on Friday to discuss events in Lebanon, reached the following unanimous decision. "The Likud faction supports the cabinet position on the Lebanon issue. The faction expresses horror at the risk of extermination faced by the Christian population in Lebanon and the tangible threat to Israel's security concealed in the broadening of the hostile front with the most extremist enemy of the State of Israel. The faction calls on the cabinet to take the measures demanded by the situation lest Israel be faced with grave faits accomplis."

During the meeting, which was called at the initiative of MK Ge'ula Kohen, severe criticism was expressed against the position of Defense Minister Ezer Weizman on the matter of Lebanon and also against the announcement by the deputy defense minister, Mordekhay Zippori, that Israel would not intervene in what was occurring in Lebanon.

The critics claimed that in his announcement Mr Zippori gave the Syrians a green light to take control of Lebanon. Minister Yigael Horowitz was among the critics. He claimed that what Mr Zippori had said had certainly been with the knowledge of the minister of defense. He pointed out that he had also opposed Mr Weizman's position in the cabinet.

The defense minister did not attend the meeting. His deputy, Mr Zippori, gave a detailed review of Israel's aid. Mr Zippori also said that Israel had not been asked by even the extremist Christian elements in Lebanon to do more than what is being done. The Syrians are taking Israel into account, he pointed out.

Mrs Ge'ula Kohen demanded that the Israeli delegation postpone its departure for Camp David because of the situation in Lebanon. She also said that the IDF withdrawal from southern Lebanon sprang from a U.S. dictate and had weakened Israel as a factor in the area.

Mr Moshe Arens said that the cabinet had not dealt suitably with the crisis in Lebanon. Between the two extreme alternatives, that of intervening and that of sitting back with folded arms, there is a variety of possibilities which should be used responsibly. The Syrians are not interested in a confrontation with Israel.

Mr Yoram Aridor also criticized the cabinet's policy as far as Lebanon is concerned and said that for 30 years one of Israel's objectives has been to prevent Syrian control of Lebanon and Jordan. This objective should be maintained today.

KREISKY'S 'UNPRECEDENTED HARSH ATTACK' REPORTED

TA022135Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1830 GMT 2 Sep 78 TA

[Text] Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky has made an unprecedented harsh attack on Israel and has personally vilified Prime Minister Menahem Begin in an interview with the Netherlands paper TROUW.

Kreisky said that President as-Sadat expected a more generous Israeli reaction during his historic visit to Jerusalem last November. Kreisky says that As-Sadat found himself negotiating with political grocers like Begin, who is a little Polish lawyer from Warsaw. These East European Jews are alienated and think crookedly--all that because they never had political responsibility, Kreisky said.

Kreisky accused Israel of having a racist regime and likened it to South Africa. He said that it is impossible to believe that there is democracy in Israel when the Arabs are second-class citizens who live in a police state.

Kreisky claimed that Israel must accept the reality of a Palestinian state and give up plans for granting autonomy to the West Bank under Israeli supervision. He added that an Israeli state in which there are 1 million Arab inhabitants carries an explosive charge within it and only people with a fascist mentality cannot see this. In the course of the interview Kreisky added that there are too many generals in the Israeli leadership.

Begin Reacts to Remarks

TA031315Y Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 3 Sep 78 p 1 TA

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin said this morning that "it is known that Chancellor Kreisky hates his father and mother." Begin said this at Ben-Gurion Airport in reaction to the unprecedented attack by the chancellor of Austria against him and the State of Israel.

Kreisky yesterday described Begin as a "political grocer, who acts like a little Polish lawyer" in the negotiations with As-Sadat. On the State of Israel he said that it was following a policy of "apartheid" and that the Arabs in Israel were second-class citizens.

Israel will apparently publish an official protest against Kreisky's remarks and the issue will apparently be discussed at today's cabinet session. It appears that the Labor Party will also react to the remarks.

It was emphasized in Jerusalem that Kreisky's remarks eliminate him completely from dealing with the Middle East issue in the name of the Socialist International. It was pointed out that his remarks were also to be regarded with great gravity against the background of the timing of their publication--on the eve of the opening of the Camp David summit.

Official Protest Reported

TA031438Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 3 Sep 78 TA

[Text] Israel has lodged a strong protest with the Austrian Government over Chancellor Kreisky's remarks against the Jewish people, the Israeli Cabinet and its representatives. The deputy director general of the Foreign Ministry, Moshe Allon, asked the Austrian Embassy's charge d'affaires, Hans (Demel), to come to his office around noon and expressed to him Israel's shock over the contents and timing of the chancellor's remarks.

He also protested against the insulting remarks Kreisky made about Prime Minister Menahem Begin. Insults of this kind are unparalleled in relations between enlightened nations and it is below our dignity to reply to each of the harsh expressions the chancellor made, Moshe Allon said. He added that the expressions used against the Jews remind us of the dark ages and it is difficult to comprehend just how Chancellor Bruno Kreisky would be the one to use them.

This morning the prime minister reacted to the Austrian chancellor's words and said that Kreisky hates his father and mother.

Cabinet Refuses To React

TA031443Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 3 Sep 78 TA

[Excerpt] The Kreisky affair: At the weekly cabinet session, several ministers raised for discussion the remarks made by the Austrian chancellor. The cabinet decided that his remarks were unworthy of a reaction.

Peres' Reaction Reported

TA041959Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 4 Sep 78 TA

[Text] The Israeli Labor Party has very close ties with Chancellor Kreisky within the framework of the Socialist International. Chancellor Kreisky, it should be known or remembered, was one of the sponsors of this year's meeting between President As-Sadat and the head of the Labor Party, MK Shim'on Peres. Our correspondent for party affairs, Dan Raviv, spoke with MK Shim'on Peres. [begin videotape]

[Peres] I would say that I have been totally surprised by the remarks, the style and the timing, and as I have mentioned, I am not the man to account for these remarks. I do not accept them. I reject them and I am not prepared to do anything in the way of explaining them.

[Question] Do you or the Labor Party think of drawing any lessons from the recent remarks by Kreisky?

[Answer] We will surely draw lessons. We will also address a letter to the Socialist Party in Austria and to the Socialist International. We will discount all the points which can, by the way, be very easily discounted. Every Dick and Harry and every child knows that the State of Israel is not a police state and not a state which is characterized by any apartheid element. I also reject the personal attacks on the prime minister. This is not the right way to conduct political arguments. [end videotape]

Kreisky's 'Explanation' Reported

TA041825Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 4 Sep 78 TA

[Text] Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky said he is ready to apologize for the remarks he made about the Israeli people, but that he has no reason to apologize for his political views regarding the solution to the Middle East conflict. I have full appreciation for the people of Israel for their courage, ability and other good qualities. However, as for the politicians, it is my right to say what I think although what I said was not meant for public consumption. Kreisky said that the remarks he had made were not meant for publication and were taken out of context. If the remarks were not properly understood then he regrets this but not more than this. He spoke in an interview with our correspondents Alan Ben-Ami and Mikha'el Daq.

He reiterated that Israel is not sufficiently answering the As-Sadat initiative and is following the practice of grocers. As for the anti-Semitic tone in his remarks, the Austrian chancellor said whenever the word Jew is mentioned the Jews hear anti-Semitic sounds in it.

DEMONSTRATIONS, CLASHES OCCUR THROUGHOUT IRAN

LDC20756Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0500 GMT 2 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Today marks the second week in office of the new government, and efforts to implement a policy of national reconciliation continue. Our correspondent's dispatches throughout the country note a lowering of tension and fewer riots.

However, yesterday and last night demonstrations took place in certain towns. Some of the demonstrations were calm and took place without clashes with law enforcement officials. But in other places these demonstrations were coupled with violence.

In Tehran, among other places, at the end of a speech at Fatemiyeh Zhaleh, a group of people demonstrated in Zhaleh Avenue, Shahbaz Square and Farahabad Avenue, attacked a few shops and banks and set fire to a bank branch and food store and smashed the windows of 10 banks. Firemen rushed to the scene of the trouble to put out the fire, but the demonstrators attacked one of the firemen's vehicles and set fire to it. During the demonstrator's attack on them, 18 firemen were wounded. These demonstrations were ended by the intervention of law enforcement officers.

Fires Set in Tehran

LDC30804Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0300 GMT 3 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Following the recent demonstrations, more demonstrations were staged yesterday in various parts of the country. In Zanjan, a group of men and women took part in orderly demonstrations carrying placards and slogans stating "peace and reconciliation, not vengeance." According to our correspondent in Zanjan, no unpleasant incident took place during the demonstrations.

In Tehran, a group of demonstrators armed with sticks and stones and carry slogans set fire to library No 19 belonging to children's mental development center in Zhaleh Street. The incident occurred last night. After trying to control the fire for hours, the firemen eventually managed to put it out. The demonstrators who attacked the firemen later set fire to a few banks.

Qom, Ilam Disturbances

LDC41804Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1600 GMT 4 Sep 78 LD

[Summary] Our compatriots celebrated the 'Id al-Fitr festival throughout the country today and partook in 'Id prayer ceremonies. The holy city of Mashhad was a scene of grand ceremonies and large numbers of pilgrims visited this city. There was also an 'Id service in the holy city of Qom. The holy shrines in Shiraz were also full of visitors. 'Id payer was also held in over 200 mosques in Tehran today. "Peaceful demonstrations were held in many cities in the country. Thousands of people in Tehran who left the city in the early morning hours for the performance of the 'Id al-Fitr prayer embarked on a peaceful march on their return." Large numbers of women took part in Tehran marches and many people carried placards and slogans. The police have thanked the people for heeding their request and behaving in a peaceful and orderly way.

"In the holy city of Qom, many people gathered in Talariyeh in Esfahan Street and on their return held a demonstration. Unfortunately, after a while there was an incident at this demonstration." Peaceful demonstrations were also held in Ahvaz, Kermanshah, Gorgan and Shiraz. "A large number of people went to the streets in Kerman and, after marching through the streets, ended their march in the city. The march in the city of Kerman was relatively peaceful; unfortunately, there was a small incident but no one was injured."

Marches and rallies were also held in Qazvin, Kazerun, Piruzabad, Arsanjan and Zehbda, all of which were peaceful. "Until this evening we had no reports of disturbances apart from the unpleasant incident in Ilam, but at 1700 we received in Tehran a report of a disturbance in the holy city of Qom. According to this report, incidents have taken place in this holy city and there have been several clashes. There have also been scattered reports on several other disturbances. In Khorramabad, the peaceful march was tarnished by the smashing of windows of several banks and government offices, and the security officials were forced to intervene and disperse the demonstrators.

"Unlike most of the other cities, demonstrations in the city of Ilam were not peaceful. As a result of the clashes, several people were injured and were taken to the hospital. Regarding the Ilam city incident, subsequent reports indicate that a clash took place between the security officials and demonstrators which led to the death of two police and two demonstrators. Two people were also injured during this incident.

In spite of the unrest in some cities, reports indicate that on the whole rallies have taken place in a peaceful atmosphere. Our compatriots have observed the instructions of Ayatollah Seyd Kazem Shari'atmadari and other religious leaders to avoid violence.

AYATOLLAH MADARI REFUSES TO NEGOTIATE WITH SHAH

TA021647Y Paris AFP in English 1837 GMT 2 Sep 78 TA

[By Jean Raffaelli]

[Text] Tehran, Sept 2 (AFP)--Iran's Shi'ite Moslem leader today refused to negotiate with the shah's government on demands which have reportedly led to 11 deaths in riots in the past 48 hours. The Ayatollah (religious leader) Chariat Madari, leader of the Shi'ite Moslems, rejected the government offer to negotiate "because there is nothing to negotiate about."

The ayatollah told AFP in Qom today: "Both our political and religious demands are met in the constitution which must be followed by the government." This was the solution to the Iranian crisis, not negotiations, said Ayatollah Madari.

Shi'ite Moslem opposition to the shah's rule has caused 8 months of unrest in Iran. During the past 48 hours, according to local newspapers, 11 people died in clashes, including 4 in Tehran, after religious marches in the capital and the holy cities of Qom and Mashhad.

Scattered incidents throughout Tehran today gave warning of a possible resumption of rioting tonight. The government continues to use the army to crack down on all demonstrations.

In an exclusive interview with AFP in Qom, the holy city south of Tehran, Shi'ite leader Madari categorically denied the existence of a split between himself and another religious leader, the Ayatollah Khomeini, in self-imposed exile in Iraq.

Khomeini, whose name is chanted by the massive crowds of Shi'ite Moslem supporters, has sworn not to return from exile until the shah has fallen.

Today Ayatollah Madari said he would advise Khomeini to return, adding: "When he is here, the two of us will work together and be as one."

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